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Bulgaria-Turkey Accord? Browder Guilt Affirmed; Voting Machine Move On

The World's Day—At a Glance

Feb. 17, 1941

In Europe: Bulgaria-Turkey Pact Reported

Bulgaria and Turkey were reported to have reached a nonaggression accord. If confirmed, it would probably mean that Turkey would not fight if German troops entered Bulgaria. [Details: Page 6.]

Grand Admiral Erich Räder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, and Admiral Riccardi, Italian Undersecretary for the Navy, met at Merano, in northeastern Italy, Feb. 13 and 14 to discuss naval co-operation of the Axis allies, the official German news agency reported tonight.

French Government at Vichy has been reconstructed, with resignation of Marcel Peyrouton, Minister of Interior, and reported resignation of René Belin, Minister of Labor.

Washington: Browder Conviction Upheld

The Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Earl Browder, 1940 Communist Party Presidential nominee, on a charge of willfully using a passport obtained by false statements. It overruled a Government contention that the Federal Trade Commission Act, outlawing unfair competitive methods, should be applied to activities entirely within one State if they affect interstate commerce. [Details: Page 3.]

J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, sent a statement to the House Judiciary Subcommittee in which he said he favored a bill to legalize wiretapping by Federal agents, provided use of that method of investigation was limited to cases involving such major crimes as espionage, sabotage, kidnaping and extortion.

The House Naval Affairs Committee approved legislation authorizing expenditure of approximately $400,000,000 for expansion of many existing naval shore bases and establishment of new facilities.

Congress sent to President Roosevelt a bill increasing the Federal debt limit to $65,000,000,000 and removing Federal tax exemptions from future issues of Government securities.

President Roosevelt asked Congress for an immediate appropriation of $525,000 to improve the Amarillo, Texas, helium plant and to increase its capacity.

The Federal Housing Administration reported that construction of 103,187 small homes was started with private capital under the FHA program during the last seven months, a 32 per cent increase over the same period a year ago.

The Work Projects Administration announced that during January it approved expenditure of $41,066,918 of WPA funds for 186 national defense projects. The approvals brought the total since July 1 to $199,317,729.

New England: Voting Machines Proposed

Voting machines in place of paper ballots were adocated by prominent Massachusetts legislators, opposed by others. [Details: Page 9.]

Reform of Massachusetts county government was urged by a spokesman for the Taxpayers' Federation.

President Roosevelt approved a $100,000 WPA project to remodel the old Haymarket Relief Station as an annex to Boston's City Hall. [Details: Page 9.]

A Vermont minister, who let his congregation ask questions after the sermon, reported his "experiment" a success. [Details: Page 10.]

The square-rigger Abraham Rydberg, now in Boston, is expected to make another round trip between Boston and Brazil. [Details: Page 9.]

National: Ford Opposes Victory in War

Ways Station, Ga.—Henry Ford, in an interview on the world situation, said he hoped neither Britain nor the Axis would win the war, since as he put it "there is no righteousness in either cause," both are motivated by greed. At the same time he saw the war worth the cost if it results in the banishment of war from the earth. [Details: Editorial Page and Page 3.]

Air and Sea: British Bomb Dutch Coast

RAF bombers, continuing week-end raids which were described as the heaviest of the war so far on Calais, Boulogne, Rotterdam and the Ruhr, bombed the German-held Netherlands coast in daylight. [Details: Page 5.]

At sea survivors aboard six vessels which sustained a German raider attack on a British convoy reported that at least nine of their craft had been sunk. The German version listed 14 vessels sunk and one presumably captured. [Details: Page 4.]

An invasion reminder was contained in a British weather report: "Conditions for an invasion not so good tonight as of late. Southerly gale sweeping across Dover Straits."

Far East: Washington Concern Indicated

United States concern over the situation in the Far East was emphasized by week-end conferences in Washington of Secretary of State Hull with the British, Australian and Netherlands envoys.

The $13,000,000 Kaneohe naval air station in the Hawaiian Islands, the United States' newest bulwark in the Pacific, was dedicated and put into service today, four months ahead of schedule.

Sixty-seven wives and children of American Army officers sailed from Manila today on the transport Etolin, with others scheduled to leave on the transport U. S. Grant later this month and on the transport Republic in April.

Legislation approved unanimously by the House Naval Committee in Washington included the authorization of expenditures for the development of Guam and Samoa.

Japan, faced by stiffening American and Antipodean diplomacy, started a "reassuring" press campaign. [Details: Page 6.]

At Saigon, French Indo-China, Japan was reported to have set up the nucleus of a military air base. Simultaneously, Col. Ryoki Koike, Chief of Staff of Japanese Forces in Indo-China, arrived to take over at Saigon.

China's Central News Agency claimed Japan had stationed six divisions in Canton, Hainan Island, French Indo-China, and the Spratly Islands, and four divisions in Formosa.

Greco-Italian Front: Italians Lose Strongholds

Greek attacks are reported to have driven the Italians from a number of strongholds and mountain peaks in the central Albanian front. Italian airmen were stated to have shown no activity.

British airmen carried out a "highly successful" raid against Brindisi airdrome, halfway down the heel of Italy, over the week end.

In Africa: Italian Grip on Sudan Shattered

Recapture of Kurmuk by British forces over the week end meant that the last Italian hold on Sudan had been broken. British announced that there are no Italian soldiers left in Egypt, Sudan or Kenya "except as prisoners." [Details: Page 1.]

Taking of Kismayu in Italian Somaliland by British Imperial forces opened the way to the main port of that territory, Mogadiscio.

Belgian troops, raised in the Congo to co-operate with the British, were stated to have reached Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

British troops entering Eritrea from the North, having taken the Red Sea port of Mersa Taclei, were stated to be advancing into the interior to join the force held up by Italians around Cheren.

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Harvard Acts To Aid Needy State Youths

Commuting students to get scholarships and right to participate in many House activities.

Harvard College today opened wide its doors to hundreds of high school boys who are long on ability and ambition but short on financial resources.

In two sweeping steps, the college first offered $9,000 a year in new "commuting scholarships" to Massachusetts boys, and then made plans to welcome all future commuters—on scholarship or not—into its dorms and Houses and dining halls.

For the first time since the House system was established in 1931, Dean A. Chester Hanford announced this morning, non-resident students will be allowed to rent a study in the Houses along with the boys who live in college.

Next year's commuters will also be given a chance to play on House athletic teams, use the attractive House libraries, and join in all the extra-curricular fun in the Common Rooms.

13 to Be Favored

At least 13 Massachusetts boys will be given the new "commuting scholarships" each year beginning next fall. The awards, which at the beginning may be as large as $600 apiece, may be renewed and increased until they pay the entire cost of a day student's four years in college.

More than that, three of the 13 boys who apply for this type of award, expecting to live at home, will find that they have been given without asking for it, complete, full-expense, National Scholarships.

Each of these fortunate boys will be given up to $1,000 the first year—whatever he needs to enable him to live at college—and up to $1,200 each year after that. The only condition is that he "make the Dean's List" at the end of his freshman year, and get passing grades the rest of the time.

Still a third step on behalf of needy boys who want a Harvard education is anticipated for this afternoon. The Corporation meets today to consider acceptance of $80,000 a year in Federal money, a National Youth Administration grant, which would give term-time jobs to 600 students each year.

Expected to Accept

For the first time since 1935 when the NYA was established, Harvard is expected to accept the money.

The new Harvard scholarships will be in addition to those granted each year, which in 1939-

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Weygand's Shrunken Army Idle in Syria; Italy Loses Last Foothold in the Sudan

Scarcely 20,000 remain of 150,000 troops at start of war—Many regret capitulation.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEYROUTH, Syria, Feb. 15 (Delayed)—The sorry remnants of Gen. Maxime Weygand's once proud Near East Army roam idly about the streets and cafes.

Since the collapse of France, conjecture has surrounded these forces which, with the British, were to have played a major role in the Near East.

But they are an army no more.

Demobilized under supervision of the "Mixed Commission for Control of Syria," composed of six Italian Officers and one German, almost all the reservists went home.

Today scarcely 20,000 remain of the force which, though its size was greatly exaggerated, in its prime numbered upward of 150,000 well-trained and well-equipped fighting men.

Had they wished, they might have played an important, even a decisive role, in the Mediterranean and Balkan campaign, aiding Greece and backing up Turkey.

Instead, when the motherland collapsed, they, too, after much vacillating, elected to strike their colors and lay down their unused arms.

Therein lies the tragedy and futility of the French in Syria.

Some Join Free French

A majority of the rank and file, and many of the higher officers, including a section of the High Commission, favored resistance. Today 150 officers are still imprisoned. Many others crossed over to Palestine and now serve with the Free French.

Gen. Henri Dentz, whom Vichy appointed High Commissioner of Syria in December to strengthen its authority in the mandate territories, was commander of the Paris area during the tragic days of last June.

After the Government's departure it was he who decided to surrender the city without resistance. He is a capable administrator but with limited vision.

In a conversation with me he complained of the difficulties caused by the economic blockade and Arab uneasiness.

"Do you know," the General told me heatedly, "at a little Arab town I visited yesterday the local chief made an eloquent speech on Arab national aspirations. 'My good man,' I replied, 'how can you bring up such a subject when the people of whole continents are starved and bombed while here, judging from the excellent lunch I have

Continued on Page 17, Column 4

By a Staff Artist.

Strategic Position of Syria in Allied Plans

Arrows indicate the planned "range of influence" of General Weygand's Army in Syria before the collapse of France. It was expected to form the key to the Middle East campaign to protect Suez and Egypt, and reinforce Turkey and Bulgaria.

Retreating Italians Driven From Southern Somaliland

CAIRO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Italian East African troops were announced to have been driven from their last foothold in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan at the Ethiopian frontier town of Kurmuk and to have been pushed out of Southern Italian Somaliland beyond the Juba River.

British communiqués said forces of the Middle East Command and South African troops won these gains over the week end and were following up the retreat of their foe into Ethiopia and beyond captured Kismayu toward the big port of Mogadiscio from Southern Somaliland where the British claimed to have overrun an area of 10,000 square miles.

The Italians driven from the Sudan outpost of Kurmuk, 300 miles west of Addis Ababa, were described as a relatively small force. They had been there since early Italian gains last summer.

Some observers said the British advance might signal the start of another spearhead into Ethiopia to support a drive already under way 200 miles farther north from Gallabat toward Gondar.

Air Raids Paved Way

Communiqués issued here and at Nairobi, in Kenya Colony, credited the Royal Air Force and the South African Air Force with paving the way for the Sudan and Somaliland advances.

The Cairo communiqué said RAF bombers attacked Italian troop concentrations and motor transports in Eritrea, where the British were gathering force for an assault on the town of Cheren, 42 miles from the Colonial capital at Asmara. In Ethiopia, motor transport concentrations were reported bombed.

[An Italian communiqué yesterday said British attacks at Cheren and in the Karora area along the Sudan frontier at the northern tip of Eritrea had been repulsed.]

South African fliers were said to have harassed Fascist forces withdrawing beyond the Juba River and machine-gunned motor transport columns on the road from Kismayu to Mogadiscio.

Bridge Blown Up

"It was the severe plastering from the air," one communique said, "that induced the Italians to vacate Afmadu," which the British, advancing into Southern Italian Somaliland, took last week.

The same squadron was credited with a pontoon bridge over the Juba River and bombing Kismayu, just before that port was captured. Another squadron was said to have bombed and machine-gunned trench systems, barbed-wire positions and fortifications at Bardera.

Also in preparation for the taking of Kismayu last week, units of the Royal Navy were said to have "co-operated by bombardment of enemy concentrations on the coast."

British conquest of Libya held stalemate for Nazis: Page 4.

American Food and Europe's Larder

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — A plea by former President Hoover that the United States begin the experimental feeding of the Axis vanquished coupled with another plea by 150 public figures that food as well as war equipment be rushed to Axis foes, served over the week end to emphasize the present critical plight of Europe's larder.

The release of a Department of Agriculture report describing the upheaval in European food habits and farming methods caused by the war served to supply illuminating background for the pleas.

A petition, signed by 150 educators, writers, religious leaders, and businessmen was sent to President Roosevelt yesterday urging him to "take such steps as may be necessary to make us not only the arsenal but the larder of democracy." Those signing included James P. Warburg, New York banker; Henry Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College, New York; Herbert Bayard Swope, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, and Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia.

Thus far, the British Government has carefully refrained from asking the United States for food, partly because it was not needed and partly because it might give a selfish aspect to its steadfast refusal to allow food to pass through the blockade to German-occupied Nations on the Continent.

Seeking a Loophole

New efforts to get a loophole in the blockade for the purpose of warding off famine and pestilence were initiated yesterday by Mr. Hoover. In a radio speech from Chicago he proposed that his committee on food for the small democracies be allowed to conduct a feeding experiment in Belgium to see whether civilians can be saved without military advantage to either side.

Commenting on the Hoover proposal for the State Department, Undersecretary Sumner Welles today told the press that the Department is standing firm on its frequently expressed position that the German Government must provide food for people in occupied territories.

Since many of those who signed the "larder petition" are associated with the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, it is presumed here that their statement was timed specifically to offset the effect of Mr. Hoover's radio address and to uphold Britain's determination to enforce the blockade at all costs.

The petition presented to the President yesterday made no mention of how food might be delivered to the British who have already sharply cut their food imports in order to conserve cargo space for munitions.

More Than Arms Needed

It merely pointed to the anticipated increase in arms to be shipped to Britain under the lend-lease program and added: "But the gallant garrison of democracy may need more than arms, Mr. President. They may need food. Hitler boasts that the submarine sinkings to date are only a foretaste of what is to come.

"Men, no matter how brave, in order to fight victoriously on land and sea and in the air must know that starvation cannot threaten the homes they are defending. It is without our power to see that such a threat does not materialize."

A Department of Agriculture report just issued on foreign trade from July to December, 1940, reveals that farm products had been "crowded into a small corner of the export picture to make room for increasing quantities of combat airplanes, munitions, and other industrial tools of war."

Red Cross Aid Ship Arrives in Spain

By the Associated Press

Cadiz, Spain, Feb. 17

The American Red Cross relief ship Cold Harbor, bringing flour and other needed food supplies to Spain, arrived during the week-end storm which swept the Iberian Peninsula and managed to dock safely after several hours of maneuvering.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Nearly 300,000,000 Europeans are on food rations and hunger in the present war is "coming faster and with more violence than ever in the last conflict," Herbert Hoover said last night in announcing a new plan for supervised feeding of the people of German-occupied countries.

The former President's six-point plan which he outlined in a radio address at a rally in behalf of the Committee on Food for the Small Democracies has been submitted to the British and German Governments which now have it "under consideration." It was evolved after the belligerents rejected previous proposals of the Committee.

Mr. Hoover, who heads a commission surveying European food shortages, said the plan provides for an initial experiment in Belgium and if successful would be extended to the other democracies.

[The proposal has failed to persuade the British Government to relax its blockade in Europe, an authoritative source in London said today. The British authorities, this informant said, remain firm in their view that food from the outside would only postpone British victory. The reports from occupied countries, he added, show that the Germans are looting fields, granaries, and shops, and leaving the people in many areas in a wretched although not starving condition.]

The Food Situation

Mr. Hoover said, however, that a Commission of three Americans sent to investigate the Belgium food situation reported the entire Nation would be practically without food in a month unless aid were forthcoming. A similar situation will prevail soon, he added, in Norway, Central Poland, Unoccupied France, and Finland.

The plan as outlined by Mr. Hoover contained these six points:

1. That an initial experiment be made in Belgium to test out whether these people can be saved without military advantage to either side.
2. That this test comprise feeding only through soup kitch-

Continued on Page 17, Column 5

Canada-U. S. Span Dedicated

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, Feb. 17 (AP)—T. B. McQuesten, Highways Minister of Ontario, dedicated the new Rainbow Bridge to link Canada and the United States over the Niagara River today with a declaration that "there are no border jealousies or hates" between the two countries "because we are actually one people. . . ."

Mr. McQuesten smashed a bottle of water, drawn from the Canadian and American sides of the river, against the first steel swung into place on the Canadian end of the bridge.

Hopkins' Report Moves President To Push Defense

Opening Senate debate on aid bill, Barkley calls Nazi system 'bestial revolution.'

White House parley plans to speed action on lend-lease bill when passed.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Opening the historic debate on the lend-lease bill in the Senate today Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, directed a point-blank verbal attack on the Hitler Government and the Nazi system.

"It is a war of ideas; a war of philosophies," he declared, "a war to impose upon the world a system of moral, economic and political controls to which it has never been subjected in all its history."

A minute later Senator Barkley exclaimed:

"Although Hitler calls it a revolution of young nations and young people against old and decadent nations, we have already recognized it for what it is, an inhuman and bestial revolution against every freedom for which men have striven through centuries of hardship."

Republican Backs Bill

Senator Barkley came straight from a White House conference with Mr. Roosevelt and other congressional and cabinet leaders to make his attack on the totalitarian governments. To emphasize the bi-partisan nature of the fight for the lend-lease bill, Senator Warren R. Austin (R), of Vermont, followed Senator Barkley. Senator Austin is the next-to-ranking Republican leader in the Senate. He also defended the lend-lease bill and declared that the issue involved transcended party lines.

As the debate started, galleries filled, and soon queues of spectators formed in outer corridors.

"There are two things which in my judgment the American people desire to preserve," Senator Barkley said. "One is the peace of this nation and of this hemisphere. The other is the freedom and independence of this nation and of this hemisphere."

Summarizing the German viewpoint, Senator Barkley charged:

"They are avowedly antagonistic to Christianity or any form of religion except the worship of the State, that State to be under the autocratic domination of authoritarian theories and actions which deny the people any voice in their Government or their society.

"The result is economic bondage.

"It is religious bondage.

"It is political bondage, and it is intellectual bondage.

"You cannot have intellectual freedom where the soul of man is enslaved. You cannot have economic freedom where the political rights of man are trampled underfoot."

Administration in Control

As debate got under way the Administration-controlled forces were apparently in full control of the situation. It was doubtful if any more amendments would be added to the measure without Administration approval. Chief uncertainty, in fact, was how soon the bill would pass. Majority Leader Barkley thought 10 days, but this was regarded as optimistic.

Last-minute checks before the debate started brought declara-

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They Talked About Britain

Wide World

John G. Winant **Harry L. Hopkins**

Mr. Hopkins (right), who has just returned from England where he acted as President Roosevelt's personal representative, is shown in conference with the newly appointed Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Hopkins went to see Mr. Winant at the Hotel Roosevelt directly after his arrival in New York from Europe by clipper.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—On the basis of Harry L. Hopkins' detailed and confidential blueprint of Britain's most pressing war needs, President Roosevelt acted today to set up the machinery to put the lend-lease bill into full operation as soon as it is passed.

Britain's most urgent requirements were presented by Mr. Hopkins to a hastily summoned defense conference at the White House today attended by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and Harold Smith, Director of the Budget.

The purpose of this conference, which is one of a series, was, in the words of Stephen Early, the President's Press Secretary, "to take time by the forelock" and put the Government in a position to give effect to the lend-lease powers without delay after they are approved by Congress.

Over-All Defense Setup

It is evident that growing out of these conferences will be a new over-all defense setup which will co-ordinate and direct the procurement of all war supplies for the United States, for Britain, and for the other defending democracies which are to be assisted.

To prepare this over-all administrative mechanism, to be ready with fully prepared budgetary requests on the basis of first-hand information provided by Mr. Hopkins, are the first steps needed to implement the lend-lease bill. The President is taking those steps in order that the quickest possible results may follow its early enactment.

Mr. Roosevelt began at 9 o'clock this morning where he left off a little after 2 a. m. listening to the private report of his personal envoy to London who had just returned from spending a month in the besieged British Isles.

The particular value of Mr. Hopkins' inside report is to give the President the fullest and closest access to Britain's war plans and war needs and to enable him to be ready to implement the Government's broad program of aid to Britain at the precise points which will best meet these needs.

Following the late morning conference, Mr. Rosevelt, Mr. Morgenthau, and Mr. Hopkins continued their discussions at luncheon, with particular reference to the fiscal phase of administering the lend-lease bill and Mr. Hopkins later was scheduled to see Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, with whom he talked on the telephone from New York Feb. 16.

Little Significance

In response to questions, Mr. Early suggested that reporters not attempt to interpret Mr. Wickard's presence at the conference as indicative that American aid to Britain will be broadened to include heavy shipments of foodstuffs. He said that Mr. Wickard was more immediately concerned with the effects of the war and Britsih aid on agriculture internally.

Beginning his first full day in Washington since his return from Britain, Mr. Hopkins was working intensively with Mr. Roosevelt and other high officials of the Government to prepare for action on the information he gathered during his mission to London.

Mr. Hopkins, first head of the New Deal's WPA, and former Secretary of Commerce, is one of Mr. Roosevelt's most trusted confidants, and it is apparent that he quickly established himself in London in a similar relationship with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and other high officials at Westminster.

Hopkins' Findings

After thoroughly canvassing Britain's pressing war requirements and after intimately conversing with every member of Britain's War Cabinet, the President's personal envoy brought back to Washington these conclusions, among others:

1. The British people are going to win this war.
2. They desperately need war supplies from America and they need them now.
3. The British are depending on our aid. They expect it. They deserve it.
4. "I don't think the British need men. They say they don't and I believe them."
5. Hitler can't lick the British. They're as tough a crowd as there is. They've got the military stuff.

Mr. Hopkins thus far has delivered only the first chapter of his report to the President and also to John G. Winant, the newly appointed American Ambassador

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U. S. Plane Production in Sharp Rise

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Warplane production in the United States during February is showing a significant rise over the previous month and is currently running at the rate of 1,200 units a month, it was revealed today by sources in close touch with the Nation's plane manufacturers.

This estimate of 1,200 completed planes for February is, however, based upon the assumption that production will not be interrupted by any serious strikes, shortages of raw materials or change orders, which would necessitate stopping production in order to retool machinery or alter designs.

The February estimate compares very favorably with the January figure which is known to include at least 1,000 warplanes, with perhaps an additional 50 commercial craft. Warplane production, which includes bombers, pursuit planes, observation craft and trainers, has gone up steadily during the past few months, the December figures being 799 and the November figures 700.

50-50 Division

The current upturn in production, which is expected to continue at least through 1941, is due to the large amount of new floor space that is continually coming into production as the industry's huge expansion program begins to bear fruit, it is explained. Other factors contributing to the upswing are an increase in the number of skilled workers, a more even flow of materials and expansion of the system of "farming out" contracts for the manufacture of separate parts, later to be assembled at a central plant.

National defense officials here say it is impossible to tell just what percentage of planes manufactured during any one month fall into the combat class or into the trainer class. They say that during some months, depending upon how contracts mature, 60 per cent of the planes are combat ships, while 40 per cent are trainers. The next month, however, the percentages may be reversed. This has led the Office of Production Management to believe that a 50-50 division is the most accurate estimate that can be given for a period of several months and that this comes closest to eliminating monthly variations.

A conservative estimate of the Nation's plane production rate was given last night in New York by Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, when he said that American production would be around 1,500 warplanes a month by midyear.

Substantial Gains Seen

Considerably larger figures are being talked about at the National Defense Commission, where officials have predicted that warplane production may very well reach 2,000 a month sometime between April and June. Despite its source, this figure is being disputed here as too optimistic, although there is wide agreement that the aviation industry is now at the point where substantial monthly jumps can be expected with practical certainty.

In discussing the current plane situation, Colonel Jouett said that the industry had already doubled its floor space since the expansion program last year and that by midyear it will have quadrupled it. The 36,000 workers employed by the aviation industry when the war began have now jumped 180,000 and are expected to go to 380,000 within the next two years.

Meanwhile, it was announced from New York that the first of 26 huge bombing planes built for Britain by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of San Diego, Calif., had arrived at La Guardia Field after a nine-hour, 54-minute flight from the West Coast. The bomber, which is expected to be flown to Britain immediately, is of a high-speed, long-range type and weighs 20 tons.

With a battle speed of some 300 miles an hour, the giant vessel can carry four tons of bombs and is of the type Britain counts upon to carry the war to German industry for the final knock-out blow.

New Arrangement Is Reached To Speed Up Defense Orders

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—A working arrangement has been reached between the Army and Navy and the Office of Production Management, it is announced, designed to speed deliveries of defense orders through the priority system and to balance civilian needs with the armament program.

The Army and Navy Munitions Board will determine priority ratings on the nearly 500 items on its "critical list." For instance, it might determine whether an airplane manufacturer or tank plant should have first call on certain machine tools.

The Priorities Division of the OPM will have authority over preference ratings for all raw materials and over the general field of commercial and civilian needs.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Priorities Director of the OPM, said that although the system was intended primarily to aid the purchase and production of defense materials, "certain important civilian projects and foreign orders may be given priority aid, where speed is essential, and civilian needs will have to be carefully balanced with defense needs at all times."

When priorities are imposed on a product or commodity, a certificate is issued which constitutes notice to the contractor that the order is to be given preferential treatment.

Contracts of Over $53,000,000 Are Awarded for Defense Work

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The army has advanced work on a $1,200,000,000 string of government-financed defense plants with the award of contracts totaling more than $53,000,000.

An $8,078,000 contract was negotiated Saturday for construction of the first of four assembly plants where long-range bombers are to be made from parts fabricated by the motorcar industry.

The plant, to be built at Omaha, Neb., will be operated by the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore aircraft manufacturers. Employing between 12,000 and 14,000 workers, it is expected to start production of two-motor bombers in the fall, but defense officials estimated a year might elapse before mass production was in full stride there and at other plants to be built at Kansas City, Kan., Tusla, Okla., and Fort Worth, Texas.

Other contracts were made for construction of a small arms ammunition plant at Denver, ordnance depots at Fort Wingate, N. M., and Anniston, Ala., and for an anhydrous ammonia plant at West Henderson, Ky.

At the same time, officials disclosed that aircraft production in January surpassed advance predictions by reaching more than 1,000 planes of all types, including almost 900 military craft. December production of large planes was 799.

Of the military aircraft, some 60 per cent were combat planes, the rest being trainers.

The Navy disclosed, meantime, that it was considering the possibilities of speeding production by more extensive subcontracting of naval work and by a campaign to stir enthusiasm of shipyard workers.

Additional destroyers are needed by both the American and British Navies, and some officials take the view that the only way Britain's needs can be met is by a further speed up.

The suggestion of stirring enthusiasm of shipyard workers was accompanied by no criticism of labor's co-operation thus far. It was recalled, however, that World War stress on speed brought completion of the destroyer Ward at the Mare Island, Calif., Navy Yard in 70 days. After the conflict was over, the destroyer Reid was built in 45½ working days at Squantum, Mass.

Rumans in America Join Aid to Britain

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17 (AP)—J. N. Barbu, Editor of the American Rumanian News, published here, said he is chairman of a "free" Rumanian movement on the North American Continent. Organization of the movement was reported in London.

"We have been working for some time with the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies," Mr. Barbu asserted. "We have been organized here and in Canada for several months (as the Pro-Transylvanian American Committee) but, until diplomatic relations between England and Rumania were broken, we could not attach ourselves to London openly because the legation there was still under the regime of Premier Antonescu.

"We expect to do all we can to help Great Britain. We can't send anything to Rumania, because it would fall immediately into German hands."

President Praises Drive to Aid Jews

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—A nation-wide campaign to aid distressed Jews throughout the world was termed by President Roosevelt "the cause of all Americans, for democracy must begin with man's humanity to man."

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and former Premier Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium spoke at the opening meeting of Jewish leaders from all sections of the United States. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee will head the campaign.

J. C. Hyman, the Committee's Executive Vice-Chairman, said a minimum of $12,600,000 was needed during the next six months for Jews in approximately 50 areas. Edward M. M. Warburg, son of the late Felix M. Warburg, philanthropist, was named Chairman, succeeding his father.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Mountains Out of Molehills

RCA's New Electron Microscope

James Hillier, co-developer of the new microscope under the direction of Dr. V. K. Zworykin, RCA Director of Electron Research—shown standing beside the instrument—at the controls of the instrument which he described to a convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York. The device magnifies objects from 20 to 50 times more than the ordinary light microscope. It operates merely by plugging into an electric light switch, and magnifies up to 100,000 diameters. It is somewhat taller than a man, its base diameter about that of a small table. It uses electrons in a vacuum instead of light to make pictures. The "small" instrument costs less to make and is easier to handle than America's first commercial electron microscopes which were manufactured about two years ago by RCA.

Roadside Cleanup Campaign Drives Ahead in Many States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 15—A cleanup program to give the American landscape back to the public in its natural beauty and serenity, minus unsightly roadside slums and rural billboards, is lining up allies in state after state under the National Roadside Council.

Pennsylvanians who believe that the Pocono Mountains are more beautiful than any billboard will bring the issue to test during the session of the Legislature now on in Harrisburg with the introduction of a State highway zoning bill. The measure does not propose to legislate outdoor advertising out of existence nor abolish roadside business, but merely to limit their scope along national highways to areas designated by the State Highway Department.

Arguing for safety, scenery and preservation of real estate values, Mrs. Cyril G. Fox, President of the Pennsylvania Roadside Council, has enlisted 800,000 champions of the bill in the State. The American Automobile Association, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, garden clubs and civic organizations of all kinds are joined in the systematic drive to dispel public apathy.

Stacks of letters from the least conspicuous victims of the billboard abuse, asking for help, have come to Mrs. Fox at the offices of the Council, 1600 Arch Street, here.

Ruined Lifetime Goal

"One of the most touching letters came from an elderly woman near Erie, Pa.," Mrs. Fox said. "She and her husband had taken their life savings to build a home they had been dreaming of for a quarter century. After many exploratory trips, they selected a plot of ground overlooking a cluster of hills bounded by a silver stream. A few months after the last red brick had been laid in their modest colonial-style dwelling, a series of garish billboards rose across the road, completely obstructing the view they had paid to enjoy."

Mrs. Fox went directly to advertisers at the outset of her campaign with methods as persuasive as their own. She reminded them that the tourist industry was the third largest in Pennsylvania, bringing in $4,000,000 in 1940, and that their frankly commercial billboards set up against a magnificent view might destroy rather than promote the good will of visiting motorists. When advertisers replied that their signs were not situated where they would mar the scenery, they received photographic evidence to the contrary by return mail.

"This helped our campaign immensely," Mrs. Fox said. "We were enabled to do it through the State Federation of Women's Clubs, whose members, armed with cameras, conducted a mile-by-mile survey of roadside signs.

"Numerous advertisers who for the first time viewed their advertisements as others saw them hastened to co-operate with us. Many opposed our plan until it was made clear that it would not ban outdoor advertising, but would transplant it to its appropriate setting within the corporate limits of town and villages in true commercial areas.

Liquor Men Nonco-operative

"Soup and soap advertisers were quick to co-operate, Mrs. Fox said, while manufacturers of tobacco, liquor, oil, automobiles and soft drinks topped the difficult list.

"Their resistance is wearing down under the steady stream of protest letters our members send to them," Mrs. Fox added.

The letters go out in envelopes imprinted in color, with two views, one of a winding scenic highway cluttered with large signs, the other with the same highway freed of commercial blots.

"I favor products not advertised on the landscape," is written beneath the commercialized view, while "Reasonable roadside regulations promotes safety and scenery" captions the renovated scene.

"Our survey disclosed that the motorist traveling from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia saw 2,017 signs," Mrs. Fox said, "an average of 12 signs to every mile. Traveling at 40 miles an hour, a tourist would see one sign every eight seconds. One exceptionally beautiful six-mile stretch amid the Pocono Mountains showed 19 signs to every mile. Gettysburg attracts countless Americans every year. As they approach the town they are confronted with 24 huge billboards, 34 small ones, and six barns covered with signs.

"Dream Highway" Contrast

Mrs. Fox contrasted this with the new 160-mile Pennsylvania "dream turnpike" from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, where not one billboard, automobile junk heap or ramshackle "hot-dog" stand mars the magnificent view. As a result of the Council efforts, highway commerce is housed in attractive structures in carefully selected service areas.

"Visitors to the World's Fair will recall that Norman Bel Geddes' panorama of 'America Tomorrow' alternated undisturbed rural vistas with cities laid out in orderly patterns," Mrs. Fox said. "Many things in the American scene just grew, without regulation, like Topsy. Now it is time to renovate them according to scientific planning."

Farmers whose land carries the billboards are with the movement, for many derive no income from the arrangement, according to information the Pennsylvania Roadside Council has collected. Very few receive $25 a year.

A five-state study by the Council disclosed that safety officials favor the bill, having found that more accidents occur along unregulated highways than on those under proper regulation.

No report of the movement to protect and develop the Nation's scenic beauty would be complete without mention of Mrs. Elizabeth Lawton, founder of the National Roadside Council, whose life work is beginning to show results. She still devises new schemes at the national headquarters, 119 East Nineteenth Street, New York.

Allis-Chalmers Truce Sought; Strike Survey

By the Associated Press

Union members were asked today to ratify a truce which would permit resumption of work on $45,000,000 of defense orders by the 9,000 employees of the Allis-Chalmers Company at Milwaukee, Wis.

Terms of the truce, settling some issues between the company and the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, were drafted by Director William S. Knudsen and Associate Director Sidney Hillman of the Office for Production Management. It would leave other issues for settlement in subsequent negotiations, but would permit reopening of the plant tomorrow.

Union representatives agreed Feb. 15 to submit it to their membership today. The strike has lasted more than three weeks.

Also good news to Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman was word that C. I. O. workers had voted Feb. 15 to end a strike at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company's Brier Hill plant in Youngstown, Ohio.

This shutdown, three days old, had made 1,100 men idle. Much of the plant's steel output is destined for use in defense orders.

International Harvester Plants

Less heartening to the O. P. M. was the situation in another defense labor sector. With strikes already under way at the International Harvester Company plant in Rock Falls, Ill., and its Chicago tractor works, the C. I. O. Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee decided to take a strike vote today and tomorrow at the company's McCormick works in Chicago.

At the Richmond plant a union spokesman said about 200 of the plant's 1,200 employees walked out this morning.

The union voted two weeks ago to strike unless the company met demands to abolish piece work, raise minimum hourly pay and guarantee drafted men re-employment after military service.

International Harvester officials have said their company was handling defense orders running into millions of dollars.

Carteret, N. J. — C. I. O. unionists at the Foster-Wheeler Corporation plant, seeking paid holidays among other things, were still out on a strike which began Feb. 12 and tied up $305,000 of defense contracts for brass pipe and ship boilers.

Bridgeville, Pa. — At the plant of the Vanadium Corporation, 400 C. I. O. union members who walked out last Feb. 10 refused to accept as final their dismissal by the company, which charged the strike was illegal under the union's contract with the company. The workers said the strike would go on even though the C. I. O.'s regional director agreed with the company.

Much of the ferro-vanadium produced by the company goes for defense uses.

Seiberling Threat Over

Akron, Ohio—A strike threat at the Seiberling Rubber Company was ended last night when the C. I. O. United Rubber Workers local approved an agreement providing for general wage increases. The local had voted Feb. 5 to strike if negotiations did not result in a settlement. The company has been making gas mask parts as well as bullet-sealing tires and tubes for the Army.

Oakland, Calif.—Strike-bound since Dec. 4, the Montgomery Ward & Company retail store and mail order house here—the company's largest west of Chicago—was closed Feb. 15 for an undetermined period.

The management attributed its action to a shortage of merchandise and inability to serve customers adequately.

A. F. of L. retail clerks and warehousemen struck to enforce their demands for union recognition and a work contract. They gained the support of union teamsters and a secondary boycott was employed successfully.

Closing of the plant threw 1,150 non-striking employes out of work, the company said.

The strike covers Montgomery Ward stores elsewhere in northern California and in eight other Western States. No other stores have been closed.

Ford Obeys Order

DETROIT, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company today reinstated 10 more of the 22 men whose re-employment was ordered by the National Labor Relations Board and sustained last week by the United States Supreme Court. The other 12, union officials said, had been re-employed at the plant for some time.

The men, who claimed they were discharged in 1937 for union activities, are to receive back pay as yet not computed.

N. Y. Celebration Illustrates Benefits Under Bill of Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Statewide celebration of Bill of Rights Week, established by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in observance of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the ten first freedom-guaranteeing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, began today with patriotic and historical observances in educational, church, women's club, and boy scout circles.

Public school pupils will pass classroom hours studying "the purpose, meaning and importance of the Bill of Right Article in the Federal and State Constitutions in accordance with a legislative act passed last year to further the teaching of democracy among tomorrow's citizens.

Keynoting the observances, the Citizenship Educational Service, of which Col. Theodore Roosevelt is Chairman, declared that the American people's determination to uphold civil liberties was the "driving force" behind the defense program and warned that Communists and Nazis were making every effort inside the nation to destroy this unified resolve.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ, representing the Protestant denominations, will mark the week with programs and special sermons. Jewish and Roman Catholic organizations will also hold special observances, while the Boy Scouts will offer radio programs in commemoration of the adoption of the Bill of Rights.

An exhibition of records and letters which reveal that Federal Hall in New York City was the birthplace of the Bill of Rights, many of the records having been consulted by the framers of the amendments, opened today in the Federal Hall Memorial Museum in the basement of the Sub-Treasury Building. They were lent to the museum by Henry Woodhouse, President of the Historic Arts Association. This week, the Citizenship Education Service declared, 13,000,000 persons in the State of New York are demonstrating America's answer to Nazi and Communist efforts to weaken America through setting workers against capitalists, church against church, and by fanning old prejudices.

"It won't work over here," the organization said. "We are busy building up—not tearing down—the one defense no tyrant in the world has ever cracked—the unity of the American people under the Bill of Rights."

Sidney Hollaender, President of the Ever Ready Label Corporation, is giving free to schools in New York City a reproduction of his American credo, "There's No Way Like the American Way."

Mrs. R. Warns of Sacrifices Soon to Be Asked of the Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — Get ready to cross that new car or even those alumnium pans off your shopping list if you want to help your country.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told her press conference today that now is the time for Americans, especially housewives, to "get in a frame of mind to do whatever we are asked to do."

Admitting it would be hard to get individuals to make sacrifices until the source of supply is cut off, she disclosed that the government would soon call upon the public to release certain types of food, aluminum and other types of raw materials essential to war industries.

The President's wife recommended that money saved in this manner be put into government savings bonds or certificates for spending after the war when the defense boom begins to collapse.

To attract the savings of children, housewives and small-salaried workers to defense channels, the Treasury Department is preparing to sell several new types of baby bonds and savings stamps, the latter to be available in denominations as small as 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Mrs. Roosevelt held that if housewives were "very thoughtful" they would probably begin immediately to put their extra cash into government savings and keep it there until the nation goes back on a peacetime economy. One place they could begin to save immediately, she said, would be on aluminum or on a new car—provided they can get along with the old one "for another year or so."

Advice similar to Mrs. Roosevelt's was given over the air Saturday by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who warned housewives that "factories of the country more and more engaged in working on defense material may have less time for ordinary articles of daily living."

Mlle. Eve Curie, French lecturer and refugee, was a guest of Mrs. Roosevelt's conference. When she described the careful organization of women's volunteer relief activities in England today, Mrs. Roosevelt commented that Harry L. Hopkins had reported to her on his return from London yesterday, that much of the efficiency had not been achieved until after Britain was really in the war.

Printers Urge Curb on Radio

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP)—Organized printers and allied workers of the Nation will ask Congress to place direct taxation on radio revenues and to restrict the issuance of station licenses.

John B. Haggarty, President of the American Federation of Labor International Allied Printing Trades Council, said a five-year study showed such legislation was necessary to counteract the inroads of the radio into revenues of newspapers and other industries in which his men are employed. The radio cost his unions 25,000 jobs, he added.

These proposals, together with demands for direct taxation of the radio industry, will be backed by the printing trades which employ 200,000 workers, and Mr. Haggarty will ask 15,000 publishers and printing executives to join the campaign.

The Council's study revealed, he said, that whereas the radio took two cents of each dollar spent for all advertising in 1929, it had increased its share to 35 cents on the dollar last year. From 1930 to 1938, the stations were shown to have increased from 25 per cent to 40 per cent the proportion of commercial programs, and the chains were producing 90 per cent commercials.

Mr. Haggarty said 519 radio stations with an investment of $28,819,000 showed a profit of $18,206,000 in 1939—approximately 63 per cent. He said the Columbia Broadcasting Company, on an investment of $1,600,000, declared dividends of $3,000,000 in the past five years. The National Broadcasting Company, he said, had shown profits of $22,319,000 since its founding on an original investment of $3,300,000.

Meanwhile, the A. F. of L. and the International Typographical Union, representing 80,000 workers, made peace today.

The I. T. U. will return to the Federation fold after an absence of almost two years if the Typographical Workers ratify the peace agreement in a Nationwide referendum.

New Housing Fund Asked

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Congress was requested by President Roosevelt today to appropriate immediately an additional $225,000,000 for national defense housing.

The appropriation, requested in a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, would include $75,000,000 to pay obligations authorized by a resolution of the 76th Congress and $150,000,000 for new housing for industrial workers and families of enlisted service men and civilian personnel of defense agencies.

The President also asked for $29,735,140 for the Treasury Department, including $18,000,000 for tax refunds and $6,350,000 for construction of six new Coast Guard cutters to serve in the vicinities of military reservations.

In a separate communication the President requested legislation to authorize the Civilian Conservation Corps to use $3,000,000 of its regular funds for operation and maintenance of its motor repair division.

Meanwhile Charles F. Palmer, Co-ordinator of Defense Housing, testified that legislation extending Federal mortgage insurance to defense housing would be "good business and save the Government money in the long run."

Mr. Palmer urged the House Banking Committee to approve a bill to authorize the Federal Housing Administration to insure up to $100,000,000 of defense housing on a 90 per cent basis.

Airplane Workers See Own Product

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 17 (AP)—The U. S. Army yesterday lifted the cloak of secrecy and permitted thousands of workers from this city's vast warplane plants to inspect the finished product of their own handiwork—latest model fighter ships.

Police estimated about 15,000 employees of the Curtiss Airplane Division and Bell Aircraft Corporation, their friends and families, filed through guarded gates at Buffalo Airport.

Lieut. Col. John I. Moore of the 22nd Bombardment Group, Langley Field, said the inspection had been authorized by the War Department to stimulate enthusiasm among the workers and give them a chance to see "the real thing."

1,000 U. S. Pilots Seen by June 30

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP) — The United States will have 100,000 certified pilots of all grades by June 30, the Civilian Aeronautics Administration has estimated.

At the beginning of the civilian pilot training program in February, 1939, there were 23,236 certified airmen and this increased to 41,000 on July 1, 1940, and an estimated 75,000 at present.

Col. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, said Feb. 15 19,000 now are being inducted into the third and final session of the 1940-41 CAA training program. The courses this spring are being enlarged to include training in night flying, charting courses and other functions which air line co-pilots must perform.

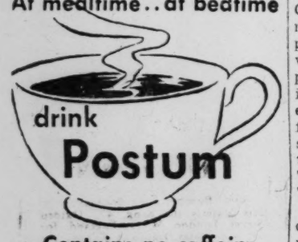
India Hostages, Arms Must Be Given Up

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Government of India has ordered chieftains of the Hamzani and Daur tribes, living along the troubled northwest frontier, to surrender within five days 50 hostages, 50 magazine rifles of military pattern, and 5,000 rounds of ammunition.

If terms are not fulfilled, the Government announced, it will "take action considered necessary to eradicate lawlessness and establish peace in North Waziristan."

The ultimatum was issued to the tribal leaders "because their conduct has proved hostile toward the peaceful inhabitants of North Waziristan," the Government said. Besides the forfeits, the tribesmen were ordered to pay adequate compensation "for all losses suffered by their victims."

At mealtime..at bedtime



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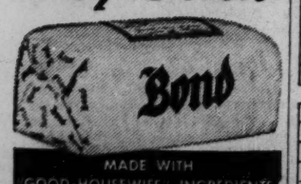

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Stew! What a dish to satisfy a hungry family! But stew must be extra good with deep brown juicy real beef flavor. That's the stew you get with an OXO Cube or two... those big cubes of real beef flavor. Try OXO... and watch the family clamor for more! 139

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Crossword Quiz Answers

M	E	R	L	I	N			T	H	E	B	E	S	
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Supreme Court Upholds Conviction of Browder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court upheld today the conviction of Earl Browder, 1940 presidential nominee of the Communist Party, on a charge of wilfully using a passport obtained by false statements.

Mr. Justice Stanley F. Reed delivered the decision. No dissent was announced. Mr. Justice Frank Murphy, former Attorney General, did not participate.

Mr. Browder was convicted by a jury in the Southern New York Federal District Court. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and fined $2,000. The verdict was upheld by the Federal Circuit Court at New York.

Earlier Passports

The Government contended that Mr. Browder, in applying for a passport in 1934, swore that he had not previously received a passport. The Government added that he had received passports under the name of Nicholas Dozenberg in 1921, George Morris in 1927, and Albert Henry Richards in 1931.

Upon returning from trips abroad in 1937 and 1938, Mr. Browder was alleged to have displayed the 1934 passport as proof of his citizenship and right to enter the United States.

The indictment was under a statute penalizing anyone who wilfully uses "any passport the issue of which was secured in any way by reason of any false statement."

Trade Board Overruled

Before reaching the Browder case the Court overruled a Government contention that the Federal Trade Commission Act, which outlaws unfair competitive methods, should be applied to activities entirely within one State if they affect interstate commerce.

Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter delivered the 5 to 3 opinion which set aside a Trade Commission order against Bunte Brothers, Inc., Chicago candy manufacturers.

Mr. Justice William O. Douglas wrote a dissenting opinion in which Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black and Mr. Justice Reed concurred.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter asserted that the interpretation of the law by the Federal Trade Commission would "give a Federal agency pervasive control over myriads of local businesses in matters heretofore traditionally left to local custom or local law."

"An inroad upon local conditions and local standards of such far reaching import as is involved here," the majority opinion added, "ought to await a clearer mandate from Congress."

Issues Involved

Mr. Justice Frankfurter said the problem involved in the litigation was "very different" from that presented in the recent litigation in which the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Federal Wage-Hour Law.

"We had there," Mr. Justice Frankfurter explained, "to consider the full scope of the constitutional power of Congress under the commerce clause in relation to the subject matter of the fair labor standards act (wage-hour act).

"This case (Bunte Bros.) presents the narrow question of what Congress did, not what it could do."

The Trade Commission had ordered the company, in sales to Illinois purchasers, to cease packing the candy in such a manner that the amount received by the ultimate purchaser was dependent upon chance.

Setting aside the Trade Commission order, the Seventh Federal Circuit Court said the activities were "wholly intrastate." Similar practices in selling products outside the State had been barred in other litigation.

The Justice Department contended that the Trade Commission Act should "protect interstate commerce against injury from the unfair methods of competition used by an intrastate seller."

The Court also held constitutional provisions of the Iowa Use Tax Act which require out-of-state corporations to collect a two per cent tax on mail order sales to Iowans.

Mr. Justice Douglas delivered the 5 to 2 decision, on challenges of the assessment by Sears, Roebuck and Company and by Montgomery Ward and Company, Inc.

The tax generally was imposed on the sale of tangible personal property for use in the state. The litigation applied only to mail order purchases from outside the state.

The Canal Zone Has a New Ruler

Wide World

Lois de la Mater

Miss de la Mater, Queen of the Panama Canal Zone Carnival, will not have any deep problems of diplomacy or foreign relations to solve, but she will have many loyal subjects none the less. Here she is surrounded by members of her court. Left to right the "attending princesses": Mary Caroline Ellis, Regina Quinn, Polly Perkins and Geraldine Baxter.

New York Job Insurance Taxes Lag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—New York State employers are $18,000,000 behind in jobless insurance tax payments, according to a report by the Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance, which has urged on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the Legislature initiation of a stamp plan to eliminate fraudulent benefit payments and other forms of dishonesty in operation of the plan. Under the stamp plan, 4,450,000 workers of the State would receive books in which employers would paste stamps denoting taxes paid on the workers' earnings, giving employees visible evidence that accurate wage records were being submitted to the State, and making easily discernible employee eligibility for benefits.

No worker could draw benefits unless his stampbook had been deposited in a State employment office and he could not enter upon a new job unless he withdrew the book from the employment office and turned it over to his new employer. The Council declared that this system would provide a check against claims for benefits while workers were employed, thus eliminating the chief source of fraud.

The Council said the $18,000,000 owed by employers represented non-payments only of those employers known to be delinquent and made no allowance for those not submitting wage reports covering their full payrolls or who never registered with the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance of the State Labor Department.

The Advisory group, statutory guardian of the interests of industry, labor and the public in the administration of the job insurance system, asserted there was no longer time "for carrying on leisurely study and complacent discussion while abuses go on which drain the system of its funds and undermine its support in public confidence" and demanded that decisive action be immediately taken against frauds of all sorts.

The body, headed by Prof. German A. Gray, of New York University, called upon the Social Security Board to provide all funds required for adequate policing of the unemployment insurance rolls. It made no attempt to estimate the total of moneys distributed illegally but recalled that a "limited effort" by the Unemployment Insurance Division to detect fraudulent payments over a 12-month period brought to light 15,000 cases involving more than $500,000 in benefits.

"We do not for a moment advocate the needless expenditure of a single dollar merely because it is available," the Council declared. "Nevertheless, we point out that under the Social Security Act each State is entitled to receive such amounts as are necessary for proper and efficient administration of the State law. Additional expenditures required for the vigorous combating of fraud are decidedly necessary."

Although $98,798,082 in benefits were distributed in 1940, the insurance reserve fund during that year grew from $177,912,009 to $203,976,913 at the end of the year. Tax collections totaled $127,069,115. Placements in private industry through the State Employment Service reached a total of $318,424, an increase of 57.5 per cent over 1939, the Council added.

Three Parties Starting Race In Manhattan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Further preliminaries to the first election in the Nation since the presidential vote last November went forward here today with Republicans, Democrats and American Laborites assembling respectively to ratify their nominations to the House of Representatives seat of the late Kenneth F. Simpson in Manhattan's Seventeenth Congressional District. The special balloting on March 11 will determine the choice between Joseph Clark Baldwin; Republican; Dean Alfange, Democrat, and Eugene V. Connolly, American Labor.

The Connolly candidacy is on an antiwar basis, representing the Left Wing of the Labor Party, whose Right Wing, which does not control the district organization, but is at the helm in the State party, has indorsed Mr. Alfange. Both Mr. Alfange and Mr. Baldwin have announced their support of the Federal Administration's full aid for Britain policy in the European war emergency.

Campaign-starting conferences prefaced the formality of tonight's ratification sessions, and Mr. Baldwin made the first speech of the contest on Saturday, when he debated the lend-lease bill issue with Representative Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota, who voted against the measure now before the Upper House of Congress. The meeting, sponsored by Constructive Politics, Inc., an organization of Democrats and Republican voters, heard Mr. Baldwin explain his change of stand from that of isolationist six months ago to supporter of the bill.

"I am not so much interested in what we can do for England or for any other country, for that matter," he said, "but I am interested in what England can do for us, as part of the democratic world. That is the whole basis of my change."

Extent of Nazi Intrigue Against U. S. Is Disclosed

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 17 (AP)—A vast, Nazi-dominated party aimed at damaging the United States was reported here as operating from the Canadian border to the tip of South America.

Anti-Nazi Germans and a group of self-styled patriotic young Mexicans were the sources of the report. The version of the Mexicans was that they became interested in the organization in a spirit of adventure, but decided to expose its activities when they saw in it dangers to their own country's peaceful relations with other nations of the continent.

For weeks there have been reports, and some evidences, of increasing Nazi activity in Mexico. Several new pro-Nazi publications have appeared.

How Nazis Work

According to the version of the young Mexicans, the party's history is this:

Four years ago a Mexican Party of Nazi leanings was organized as a unit of a continental association. There are other units in the United States, and other countries of the continent.

Its chief purpose was to immobilize, or weaken, the United States by stirring up hatred for the Washington Government; building up of political, diplomatic and economic problems in the Latin countries, and to provoke discord, strikes and other labor troubles in key industries in the United States.

Such activities would include street demonstrations—such as that which greeted Vice-President Wallace when he arrived in Mexico recently on a good will mission—riots, strikes, political troubles extending even to revolts, and serious attacks on United States diplomatic missions and on their personnel.

Sabotage Program

The party, the informants said, is composed of men only, and for each member there is a rifle, military training, and education in espionage and sabotage activity.

They said the party in co-operation with Russians, Communists, Spanish Falangists, and radicals generally might attempt simultaneous attacks on United States diplomats in several Latin countries to bring about "diplomatic incidents" and to attempt to wreck the "Good Neighbor" policy.

These attacks would be on the theory that if the United States failed to take stern action it could be called cowardly; if it did: the cry would be raised throughout Latin America that it was "picking on" the little Latin-American nations.

The United States headquarters for the party was said to be in Philadelphia, but the informants refused to give the address. From there, they said, money and "bales of propaganda" were sent into Latin-American countries.

[John F. Sears, head of the Philadelphia Bureau of Investigation, declared there "I have no comment to make at this time."]

The informants said they had been told there were 150,000 members in Mexico City alone, but they themselves said this figure was ridiculous since the city has a population of only 1,500,000.

Vice-President Wallace on his trip to Mexico recently said there was a "whale of a lot" of Nazi activity here. Informed quarters said many Nazi agents had arrived in Mexico in recent months.

Ships arriving recently from Japan have disembarked numerous Germans. Increased propaganda activity recently has been aimed at stirring up suspicion of the United States' "good neighbor" policy and at spreading a whispering campaign that it shortly would go to war and drag Mexico into the European conflict.

President Avila Camacho has often expressed friendship for the United States; and his dislike for totalitarian policies.

Political Riots

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 17 (AP)—Police declared today that the arrival of 30 or 40 Communists at a Socialist rally in Calera last night led to disorders in which 15 persons, three of them military police, were injured.

The police said dynamite bombs were thrown at the gathering soon after the Communists arrived and fighting with knives and clubs followed.

Italy Halts Mail

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—Italy suspended postal communications with Switzerland, Feb. 15, Bern Post Office officials disclosed. The measure followed unofficial closing of the frontier, Feb. 6. The Swiss Post Office still accepts mail for Italy, but with no assurance that it will be delivered.

Hard Times Seen for New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 — The Board of Estimate and the City Council today have before them a report by Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick declaring that the city will face a "grave problem" in its attempt to balance the 1941-'42 budget because of lower real estate tax assessments and declining general fund revenues. City income for the next fiscal year will be $5,600,000 less than in the current year, Mr. McGoldrick said.

The Comptroller placed general fund receipts at about $3,700,000 less than the current year's total of $114,300,000; real estate assessments at about $200,000,000 lower, and tax revenue requirements for debt service about $3,965,000 greater.

He estimated that the general fund available for reduction of taxes for 1941-'42 would total $110,500,000, of which $250,000 would be carried over from this fiscal year. He recalled that the Tax Commission reported on Feb. 1 the tentative amount of existing valuations of real property for the 1941-'42 fiscal year placing it at $16,322,218,281, or a decrease of $147,935,773 from the current year.

"It is my judgment," he continued, "that this tentative amount will probably be reduced substantially, as in former years, before the final estimates are submitted in June, and may shrink by about $200,000,000. This will reduce the amount to be raised within the 2 per cent limitation by about $1,900,000 as compared with the levy of 1940-'41."

Simultaneously, Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, Chairman of the Citizens' Budget Commission, called upon the city to meet its "grave" financial problem by applying the paring knife sharply to expenses.

General Nolan said economies could be effected by which the tax rate could be reduced from the "presently indicated $2.93 per $100 of assessed valuation" as low as $2.68 if the city administration and the Legislature would apply $10,000,000 of the present surplus of emergency tax receipts to a reduction of the tax levy for long-term debt service and if subways were placed on a self-sustaining basis.

Paderewski: 'Keep Right Path'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—"Keep on the right path." This is the advice of the "modern immortal," Ignace Paderewski, pianist, composer and statesman, whose first American radiocast was made last night, thanking his admirers for staging the current golden anniversary week in honor of his American debut.

"These words guided me throughout my life," he explained. "As I look back, I feel that they represent the only unfailing principle leading to human perfection. In conveying these words to you, I am trying to give you something of lasting value. For to everybody endowed with a normal moral structure the demarcation line between good and evil is firmly established. All one has to do is never to cross that demarcation line in the wrong direction.

"Human actions, achieved within the right path, contribute inevitably to the strengthening and to the development of culture. The contrary means, and will always mean, a setback. It certainly is important to individuals, as to groups of individuals, to keep on this path. No considerations, be they social or national, racial or religious, can abolish or even impair this basic, fundamental idea—even though to some they seem important.

"Unnecessary sufferings could be spared . . . ruthless wars and aimless destruction avoided . . . the natural striving for perfection . . . the march of humanity toward general happiness . . . could be assured if everybody would keep on the right path. The problem looks simple, yet it obviously requires a great improvement in human nature before it can be solved.

"We are still too far from God, and we still too often neglect His commandments.

"May I be permitted to express my hope—my ardent conviction—that both your great and noble country and my beloved Poland will always, as in their glorious past, remain unshaken champions of truth, of justice and of good will."

Surprised, But Happy

LONDON (AP) — After Jean Crawford, a laundress, was married to Capt. Patrick Drummond Scott, she discovered her bridegroom was a cousin of the Queen. "It won't make any difference," the bride said. "We are very happy."

Call for Axis Defeat Cheered At New York Italian Rally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Fifteen hundred Italians and Italo-Americans, assembled yesterday at the first big meeting of the Mazzini Society, vociferously denounced Benito Mussolini and Fascism and cheered their representatives who called for a British victory and the defeat of the totalitarian nations.

Speaking to the enthusiastic audience at Cooper Union Hall, where Abraham Lincoln once made a famous speech, where Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister; Prof. G. A. Borgese of the University of Chicago; Prof. Maz Ascoli of the New School for Social Research, President of the Mazzini Society, and Prof. Gaetano Salvemini of Harvard University, who presided.

"If Hitler wins the war Italy becomes a German colony," Professor Salvemini declared, "and if the Italians want to free themselves from Hitler and Mussolini, they must want a British victory.

Old Order Destroyed

"The old European order has been destroyed by Hitler. We do not regret the passing of that order, its errors and its crimes. We want a better order that guarantees to all peoples peace, justice and liberty—not a worse order which reduces all peoples, except one, to the status of feudal servants."

Those who want a better order, Professor Salvemini held, must work to prevent Hitler from succeeding; hence Italian-Americans will follow "with admiration and trepidation," the resistance of the British and will give their complete consent to President Roosevelt's policy of active solidarity with the British. The recent defeats of Italy, he added, were not the defeats of the Italian people, but of Mussolini and his fellow rulers.

Count Sforza declared that Italian Fascism had betrayed the interests and ruined the honor of Italy. Urging his listeners to cherish the memories of Italian patriot leaders "from Pisacane to Matteotti," who sacrificed for the ideal of greater social justice, he stressed that Italian-Americans know millions of Italians in Italy share their feelings, even though they are under the heel of "the two Gestapos—the Nazi and the Fascist."

Standing Can Be Saved

Professor Ascoli held that Italian-Americans can avoid the dislike and disgust which civilized men feel toward Mussolini's Italy if they "unmask their false leaders and force their politicians to cut off every contact with the emissaries of Fascism."

Professor Borgese said that in the present war the Italians had lost the possibility of clinging to their "complex of Roman and military primacy."

"But if humiliation is accepted as a path toward humility," he added, "then excellent results may develop both in the motherland, which may finally drop the misleading ambitions that distorted all the history of Italy for so many centuries, and in the communities of Italian stock in this country."

The Society, named after Giuseppe Mazzini, Italian Republican and leader of the Nationalist movement in Italy in the first half of the nineteenth century, expects to call other meetings in New York and other North American cities in its effort to advance the ideals of democracy among Americans of Italian extraction and, through them, in Italy itself.

Europe Plows Dairy and Pasture Lands To Increase Production of Food Crops

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The war is forcing many changes in the farming methods and food habits of Europe.

Governments are requiring farmers to grow crops they never produced before. Livestock normally used for breeding purposes is being turned into meat. Pastureland long devoted to dairying and livestock production are being turned to the plow for food crops.

Supreme efforts are being made to get the maximum amount of food from every acre. Planting of crops deemed unnecessary is being discouraged or prohibited. Cheaper methods of preserving food are being introduced.

These drastic readjustments are being made both in warring and conquered nations in attempts to minimize the effects of blockades, oceanic shipping difficulties, shortages of foreign exchange, and threats of famine. Meanwhile, food and clothing rations become smaller and smaller.

Information gathered abroad by the Agriculture Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations tell of these changes:

In Great Britain thousands of acres of pastureland are being plowed for wheat, potatoes, vegetables, and other food crops. It has been reported, though without official confirmation, that the British Government has been seeking the services of an American expert to help inaugurate machine-production methods. Present plans were said to call for 40 per cent larger acreage of potatoes than was planted in 1939.

In German-controlled Netherlands, where livestock and dairy farming has been predominant, plans are being made to shift to production of food crops. The livestock industry was based to a large extent upon imports of feed grains and concentrates—products which are not now available because of the British blockade.

The farm plan for the Netherlands prohibits the growing of carraway, mustard and poppy seeds. No crops other than grains, beans, peas, potatoes, sugar beets, several other vegetables, flax, and hay may be grown.

The Spanish Government is requiring farmers to plant to cotton 10 per cent of all land suitable for that crop.

Stoppage of feed imports is forcing Denmark, Norway and Sweden, as well as the Netherlands, from dairy and livestock to food-crop farming.

Hungary is expanding its fruit and vegetable canning industry.

Because canning factories have been handicapped greatly by a lack of tin, Germany has turned to dried vegetables. New drying processes are said to have the advantage of reduced labor, smaller storage requirement, and cheaper transportation costs.

Cuba Is Ready To Back the U. S.

HAVANA, Feb. 17 (AP)—Cuban Minister of State Jose M. Cortina declares his country is prepared to join the United States fully in "whatever decisions and sacrifices it must make" in the face of any threat to the independence of American nations.

Speaking in commemoration of the sinking of the United States battleship Maine in Havana Harbor in 1898, Minister Cortina said he pledged Cuban co-operation on behalf of President Fulgencio Batista.

"Cuba, in the face of any war or aggression which may threaten or attack the independence of the American nations and their democratic institutions," he said, "will be among the first to join the United States in whatever decisions and sacrifices it must make in order to maintain the democratic civilization of this continent and the independence of the people in this part of the world."

United States Ambassador George S. Messersmith also addressed the group, which included President Batista and high officials of the Departments of War, Navy and Police.

House Board Refuses To O. K. Annapolis Stadium

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The House Naval Committee has refused to approve a request for $650,000 for a new stadium at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia contended the House would never vote such an outlay for that purpose "in times like these." Other members argued that physical training of midshipmen was important, and the Committee approved $150,000 for "recreational purposes."

Denver Ammunition Plant

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The War Department announces the award of a $13,206,390 contract to Broderick & Gordon, Denver, Colo., for construction of a small arms ammunition plant at Denver, to be operated by Remington Arms Company, Inc.

Ford Sees War Worth the Cost If Peoples Are Awake to Its Evil

WAYS STATION, Ga., Feb. 17 (AP)—Henry Ford said here the United States should give England and the Axis powers "the tools to keep on fighting until they both collapse."

The automobile manufacturer, making his annual visit to his plantation and experimental farm here, said in an interview he "sincerely hopes" that neither England nor the Axis powers will win the struggle.

"There is no righteousness in either cause," he said. "Both are motivated by the same evil impulse, which is greed.

"It is not the little people who are doing the fighting and the suffering who are the greedy ones. They are innocent of that. Their only guilt is idleness. Idleness has made them stupid and stupidity has made it easy for the big ones, the greedy ones, to lead them into war.

"If we can keep both sides fighting long enough—until they cannot fight any more, then maybe the little people will open their eyes. Then they can see that they have been the dupes of this international clique of greed—and we have its members in this Country too—who have tricked them into war.

"Maybe then they will revolt and free themselves and save themselves from being led into destruction again as soon as they have rested and recovered for a generation or so.

"When both nations finally collapse into internal dissolution, then the United States can play the role for which it has the strength and ability. It can help them both make a just peace and help them to begin to build again."

Mr. Ford characterized any proposal that the United States will be attacked if Germany wins the present war as "pure nonsense, a hoax with the sole purpose of getting us into war."

Seated in the lounge of the Community House he built for the persons residing on his farm, Mr. Ford expounded on other of his philosophic views.

"Nothing that ever happens—to a nation or to a man, is purely evil," he contended. "Not even war.

"Even out of war some good comes. If this war that is raging now results in the exposure of the men behind it—so that the people will see what has happened to them and resolve they will never make war again—then it is worth what it cost."

Toronto Industries Add 6,544 Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The Toronto Industrial Commission has since it started operations brought 187 industrial developments to the City, 16 of them during the past year, it was reported by Frank E. Waterman at the recent annual meeting of the Commission.

These new industries provide directly 6,544 jobs for men and women, and an additional total of some 6,000 workers through purchases of supplies and materials.

Crime in New York Drops 14 Per Cent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17—A decrease of 14 per cent in major crime in New York State in 1940 as compared with the previous year's record was reported by John A. Lyons, Commissioner of Correction, in his report before the Legislature here Feb. 15. Mr. Lyons placed the number of major crimes in the State last year at 35,880, as compared with 38,766 in 1939.

Homicides, he reported, dropped 3.9 per cent, 382 having occurred in 1940 as compared with 397 in 1939, and crimes involving dangerous weapons dropped from 973 in 1939 to 859 in 1940. Mr. Lyons reported a 22 per cent decrease in criminal negligence cases growing out of automobile fatalities, with 1,007 cases reported last year, as against 1,101 in 1939.

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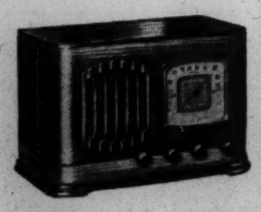

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'Deeds' Is Motto of Admiralty Chief

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said in a speech at Bath yesterday that the British Navy made captures of shipping Feb. 13 but added: "I cannot give you any details."

Mr. Alexander said the British had stood up to intense German attacks on shipping and had succeeded in building and "acquiring" a large tonnage to replace losses.

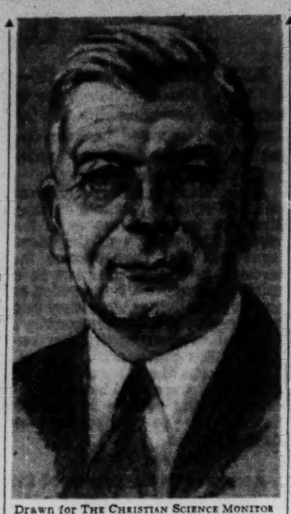
LONDON (AP)—Great Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Albert Victor Alexander is as blunt and outspoken as a sailor should be and looks the part of a chief of Britain's senior service.

To Nazi invasion threats, he snaps, "They may land but they will never get home again."

He considers the Navy has "charted the course to victory" with the merchant fleet as the "cornerstone of national defense."

Deeds, not words—the centuries-old tradition of the Navy—is now Mr. Alexander's motto, but he is fluent on any subject he wants to talk about and hits like a naval gun when aroused in debate.

It is a tribute to his character and ability that Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production and long a foe of Mr. Alexander's co-operative marketing movement, supported his induction into the Churchill Cabinet. There was no delay in Mr. Churchill's choice to succeed himself in the Admiralty.



DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Albert Victor Alexander

First Lord of the British Admiralty in the Churchill Government, a post he also held under Ramsay MacDonald.

Small Cruiser Advocate

Mr. Alexander made a name for himself as a successful First Lord of the Admiralty in the MacDonald Government of 1929-31. He launched an expanded cruiser program to meet the German pocket battleship threat, building smaller cruisers with six-inch instead of eight-inch guns with a double rate of fire and greater maneuverability.

Eight years later, he rejoiced in the victory of two light cruisers of this type—the Ajax and Achilles—along with the Exeter, over the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

Mr. Alexander also authorized the first general equipment of British submarines with the Davis escape apparatus.

His work is more strenuous now, but Mr. Alexander, trained by a lifetime of hard work, enjoys heavy duty. In addition to his naval responsibility, the First Lord serves on the war production executive organization to speed the output of munitions and on the import executive group to decide what supplies the Navy shall convoy through minefields and U-boat lairs.

Often he pokes his head into a trawler under repair and brusquely asks members of the ship's crew what occurred, where they were in convoy when hit, what casualties resulted, how they were rescued and how long the ship will be laid up.

Seeker of Knowledge

He shares Mr. Churchill's affection for the sea and ships. He has twice voyaged around the world and he wants to know everything about the Navy.

"I can't go enough," he says regretfully. "I want to talk to captains and commanders as much as possible. It is from them and men on the drifters, mine-sweepers and little corvettes that we learn a lot. It is from these frank tales that we get new experience and learn new tactics."

Mr. Alexander generally is considered the Labor Party's greatest expert on ships and trade. He is an ardent free-trader and also is a power in the co-operative movement, which has been his chief work outside politics.

The last activity brought him the powerful opposition of Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers in an anti-cooperative campaign in the early '30s. "The co-operative movement never made a millionaire but it never made a pauper," Mr. Alexander said in a speech in 1934, renewing a challenge to Lord Beaverbrook to a public debate.

Taunt to Beaverbrook

He added in that speech, "until Beaverbrook is willing to come out into the open where he can be met and not shout from a coward's castle, the public will be able to judge the sincerity of his campaign against us."

On his desk are five telephones. A high table stands behind the desk "so that after I get tired of working sitting down I can stand up and work. It helps keep me fresh during long hours."

He seldom goes to bed before two or three o'clock in the morning and then is liable to call when any "signal" of importance comes in.

Unlike most Cabinet ministers, he handles all his own personal correspondence. A picture of his daughter and granddaughter is on his desk. His wife now is with the daughter in the country.

Mr. Alexander is fond of bowling but adds, "that was in peacetime."

The only time he ever made an airplane flight was "that memorable one to Bordeaux" when he flew to confer with other allied leaders on the fate of the French Fleet after the collapse of France.

An expert debater, he has figured in many dramatic moments in the House of Commons, to which he was first elected as a Co-operative member in 1922.

Barbed Meeting

The story is told that, when Mr. Alexander and Lord Beaverbrook finally met, the publisher held out a hand, saying, "My finest political Aunty Sally! For years, the controversy about you has increased my newspaper sales."

Mr. Alexander, it is said, shook hands and retorted, "My best commercial traveler! Every time you attacked me, you brought customers to the co-operative."

Admiralty House, the center of naval operations, is also Mr. Alexander's home. Here, in an atmosphere of old, respected ship duty, an officer finds him having breakfast, never later than 8 a. m., a quick glance at the morning papers and then to the "First Lord's room" and the day's work of controlling all the ships of his Majesty's Navy across the seas of the world begins.

The First Lord's room overlooks the Horse Guards on parade. Close by stands Lord Nelson's famous monument. Scores of maps and charts are on the walls and a large globe stands in one corner. There is an oil painting of the Battle of Trafalgar over the mantel and over the door a portrait of Samuel Pepys, the famous Admiralty Secretary. Mr. Alexander is fond of reading a well-thumbed copy of Pepys' Diary.

Italy Names Aids In Ministries Held By Men at Front

ROME, Feb. 17 (AP)—Four new Undersecretaries of State were named today to carry on the work of superiors or predecessors called to active military service. The appointments constituted the first disclosure that four high members of the Government had joined those already in active service.

The new appointees, named for the duration of the war, are: Undersecretary of Public Works, Senator Pio Calletti; Finance, Senator Pietro Lissia; Education, Senator Emilio Bodrero; Foreign Exchange, Senator Salvatore Gatti.

The officials replaced were Public Works Minister Giuseppe Gorla, Finance Minister Senator Paolo Thaon di Revel, Jr., Education Minister Giuseppe Bottai and Foreign Exchange Minister Rafaello Riccardi.

Senator Bordrero will share the education post with Riccardo Del Guidice, who already held the title of Undersecretary.

Eight Ministers or Undersecretries now have left the Rome Government to join the fighting forces. They include Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister and Il Duce's son-in-law; Renato Ricci, Minister of Guilds, and Alessandro Pavolini, Minister of Popular Culture.

Nazi Victory Seen Only Armed Truce

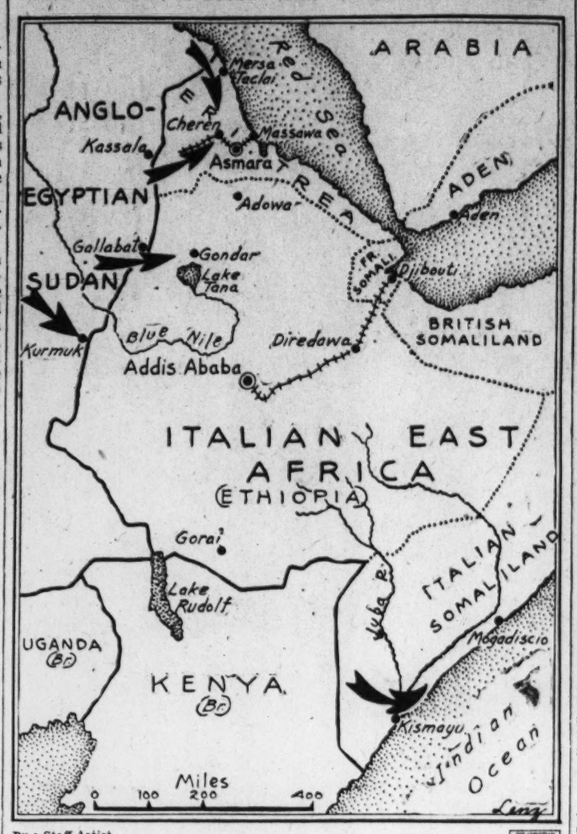
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—When Great Britain wins the war, the world will have its chance to settle once and for all problems which have come with the development of modern civilization, was the opinion expressed here by Dr. Paul Van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, in an address at Duke University.

If Germany should win, the world will be reorganized from Germany's point of view, but such a victory would only be followed by an armed truce, the speaker declared. As to the downfall of his own country, Dr. Van Zeeland said this was not a political but a military result.

Dr. Van Zeeland paid tribute to Britain's morale as the real foundation of whatever success that country may achieve in its military ventures.

British Gain on New Fronts



By a Staff Artist

Changes on African War Map

Areas of British drives in East Africa including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, from which the Italians have been ejected, and Kismayu, key port in Italian Somaliland captured by the British

British Conquest of Libya Held Stalemate for Nazis

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES AROUND BENGASI, Libya, Feb. 17—Britain has got in its first move in case the Eastern Mediterranean becomes an Anglo-German battle theater. That is the general opinion here as the Middle East allied military strength concentrates in this City within striking distance of Sicily, Albania, Southern Italy, and Greece.

It means that the British Army of the Nile, controlling the North African Coast, can take part in the event of a German surge into Greece. With every important Libyan and Egyptian naval and air base occupied by their forces, the British are masters of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Even if the coastline from Algeciras to Salonika, Greece, falls to the Axis, Britain now measures its length from Haifa in Palestine to Bengasi, discounting the Anatolian sections, which belong to Turkey. Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's rapid advance has assured Britain supremacy in regions where Naziism may next explore. Naval and air bases in North Africa threaten every move Adolf Hitler can conceive.

Salum, in Egypt, with its sheltered bay, protected by the escarpment, is an ideal landing ground; Bardia has a strategic creek; Tobruk a vital anchorage; Bengasi, a perfectly located harbor and up-to-date air field. All these constitute a chain of dumping-off spots for a vigorous initiative on the part of the British in conflict staged in the southern sphere of the war arena.

Observers here are so imbued with sanguine confidence that they are more concerned to speculate on what surprise Britain, not Germany, is about to unloose next.

Today the air at Bengasi roars with Britain's formidable overseas air force. It is a relatively short flight to Sicily, Southern Italy, Salonika, and even Bulgarian air ports.

Rail Tieup Denied

ROME, Feb. 17 (AP)—Fascist authorities declared today an announcement in an Italian newspaper Feb. 15 that freight service had been suspended in some parts of Southern Italy was "false" and the newspaper was required to correct its story.

[The reported restriction of service was said to have affected lines in the district where the Italians announced capturing British parachute soldiers last week.]

Authorities said that instead of restricting freight service, they had removed some previous restrictions.

War Gift Spotlights Banaba

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Little-heard-of Banaba, better known on maps of the South Pacific Ocean as Ocean Island, has jumped into prominence with news that its residents have contributed $50,000 to the British war chest.

The tiny island, which boasts only 500 native residents, is less than twice the size of Central Park in New York City, according to a recent bulletin of the National Geographic. The island lies about 1,800 miles northeast of Australia, just south of the equator.

The island has made rapid economic strides since 1900 when rich deposits of phosphate were discovered.

Phosphate Abundant

The discovery was made by a young English chemist, Albert F. Ellis, who recently estimated the island contains more than 20,000,000 tons of phosphate. World consumption is about half that amount annually. The phosphate may have settled to the bottom of the ocean and come to the surface with the underlying limestone when this mountain peak island was formed. The island's highest point is 280 feet above the sea.

The Banabans are an intelligent and hospitable brown-skinned people of good physique and straight hair. Their greatest need before the coming of white men was drinking water, found only in small pools in caves, their articles of trade then were shark fins, shark teeth swords, and vegetables and fruits.

They lived largely on fish and birds, coconuts, pawpaws and pumpkins. Their huts were made from the pandanus tree, the wood forming the frame which was thatched over with the leaves. Housing and clothing were simple problems on this torrid island, possibly the poorest in the Pacific.

Today the population of Ocean Island is 2,300, including 120 Europeans and about 400 Chinese; the Chinese came to work the phosphate fields. The 500 Banabans, as the first families of Ocean Island, hold themselves aloof from their neighbors, and have succeeded in blocking the importation of islanders whose ancestors were cannibals. Except in trade and in some sports, the races on the island do not mix.

Island Now Prosperous

Ocean Island is headquarters for the British colony known as the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, whose 200 square miles of land fleck over half a million square miles of ocean.

With the development of the phosphate deposits, Ocean Island has become a prosperous area. In addition to wages, the Banabans receive payment for the phosphate taken from their land, and their contribution to Great Britain's war chest was from their royalties.

There is no unemployment on Ocean Island. Roads have been built and the phosphate company operates a narrow gauge railroad. At first the natives feared the hissing locomotive, but soon came to enjoy train riding.

A radiocasting station, whirring electric dynamos and refrigerating plants, sewerage and other sanitary facilities have all come to the island as part of its commercial development. Schools and a hospital as well as motion pictures now are available.

Mail on Increase To Canadian Troops

OTTAWA (CP) — Postmaster General W. P. Mulock said recently that mail moving through the base post office and addressed to Canadian soldiers abroad in 1940 totaled approximately 5,600,000 letters, 596,000 pounds of newsprint, and 3,260,000 pounds of parcels.

The flood of mail through the base post office shows a continuous upward trend, the Minister said. He gave figures for the week ending Jan. 18 when approximately 156,440 letters and 24,559 parcels were handled. The following week this jumped to 181,520 letters and 21,560 parcels.

The Minister said also that through arrangements with British postal authorities all soldiers serving overseas will benefit from the special reduced rate of 12 cents a pound (weight limit 11 pounds) on parcels mailed from Canada.

Soviet Seeks Spur for Lag In Production

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (AP) — The Communist Party's All-Union Conference debated today on means of stimulating those branches of industry and transport that have failed to fulfill their assignments under the Five-Year Plan.

Delegates were urged to concentrate on these problems after Georgi Malenkoff, Secretary of the Central Committee, described lags in the locomotive, car-building, electricity, timber, paper, fish and building materials industries, and cited inefficiency in the sea and river transport systems.

Pravda, Communist Party organ, said in an editorial on Mr. Malenkoff's report, "the time is ripe for turning all party organizations toward industry and transport."

The article recommended that these branches of Soviet economy should be supervised with the same attention now given agriculture.

Gains Reported

Earlier Mr. Malenkoff claimed tremendous growth in production in Soviet Russia in his report on industry and transport.

The report was made at the opening session of the party's 18th All-Union Conference. Mr. Malenkoff announced that Russia had solved the problem which was her first concern—assurance of a grain supply—and now must turn the party's attention toward industry and transport.

He said gross production of Soviet industry last year was 137,500,000,000 rubles and compared that figure with 123,915,000,000 rubles in 1939 and 106,834,000,000 in 1938. (The ruble is not quoted in foreign exchange.)

"The increase in industry and circulation of goods," he declared, "guaranteed further growth of the people's economy and strengthening of the defense capacity of the U. S. S. R.

Lags Pointed Out

"Success in acquisition of new techniques and growth of the defense industry permitted a considerable increase in mechanization of the Red Army and Navy with the newest models and types of armaments."

Mr. Malenkoff reported several industries which failed to fulfill 1940 plans under Russia's third five-year plan included locomotive and car building, electricity, timber, paper, fish and building materials. Some fell behind 1939 schedules.

Transport systems also lagged, he said, citing sea and river systems as having fallen short in deliveries, especially of "such important kinds of production as ore, oil, grain, salt, timber and coal."

The lag, he said, was due to defects in management commissariats and lack of attention by party committees.

Stalin's Teachings Followed

"Our party," he declared, urging committees to check closely on fulfillment of plans, "is steadfastly carrying into practice Stalin's teachings on socialist industrialization.

"Industralization of the U. S. S. R. became the law of socialist development in our country. In order not to become an appendage of capitalist economy we must have everything at our disposal—so teaches Stalin.

"Our party insures the independence of the national economy of the U. S. S. R. We must develop industry, develop our economy for the sake of the victory of socialism, for the sake of building socialism—so teaches Stalin.

"Guided by this instruction our party brought about conditions which preclude any possibility for capitalism to arise in our country. Already now, the U. S. S. R. is a mighty industrial socialist power."

Six Convoy Ships Raided by Nazis Reach Madeira

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 17 (AP)—The German attack on a British Atlantic convoy last week was reported in dispatches from Funchal, Madeira, today to have sent at least nine of the vessels to the bottom.

This was the figure given by survivors taken to Funchal aboard six other ships of the convoy which have reached that Island port.

[A German report said that of 14 ships sunk, only one was left afloat—this to pick up survivors. It was presumed in Berlin that the fifteenth ship remained with the Germans as a prize of war.]

About 100 survivors from the convoy reached Funchal Feb. 15, and said they believed six ships were sunk when their convoy was attacked between Madeira and the Azores.

Officers and men said the ships were attacked at dawn Feb. 12.

Italian and Nazi Experts Agree on Economic Aid

ROME, Feb. 17 (AP)—Authorities announced today that German and Italian economic experts had agreed on an exchange of raw materials and technical experience in their industries, and co-operation after the war as well as during it.

British Push Hunt for Spies Giving Tips on Ship Movements

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Alarmed over ship losses described as apparently due to information leaks, Britain is launching a new campaign to ferret out spies and still tongues which drop tips to Axis agents.

"It is hard to pin things like this down," one source commented, "and it is inadvisable to cite specific cases, but too many times the bombing and submarining of merchant ships, warships, or convoys have occurred under circumstances that looked as is somebody had found out something about ship movements they shouldn't have known."

He declined to estimate the proportion of the average of 62,000 tons weekly in merchant shipping losses believed due to tips by Axis agents, asserting: "When a newly arrived ship is bombed in harbor or when merchant ships with a weak convoy at all are caught out it may be due to aerial reconnaissance, to an agent's tip, to luck, or all three. We want to eliminate agents' tips."

Favorite Hunting Ground

One favorite hunting ground for spies is said to be in compartments of trains operating out of port towns. An agent sidles into one where he sees a sailor on leave and listens in on the conversation, in which the sailor may tell the name of his ship, where she has been, what cargo she carried, and how long his leave is for, indicating when his ship will sail again.

Beside the trains, it was said, agents haunt the dockside cafes, amusement centers, barber shops, lobbies where sailors on leave meet their friends, and in places where there are telephone booths.

British say spies are known to use many channels to get information out of the country. The most obvious of these are short-wave radios similar to those captured from three agents the British executed last December. Another method is heliograph or flashlight signals from isolated coastal districts to German planes or E-boats (torpedo boats). A third method is by passengers or crew members on ships bound for neutral ports.

Try to Plug Leaks

By counter espionage and propaganda, the British say they are trying to plug leaks.

The Ministry of Information is sponsoring a series of motion pictures showing how spies pick up information and pass it on.

These are in the form of shorts which go something like this:

A sailor tells his girl friend when he is sailing. She telephones her mother. Her mother tells the milkman, who turns out to be a spy. The sailor's ship is blown up.

More than 2,000 posters have been displayed on the docks warning against careless talk and the railways have posted 570,000 notices in compartments.

Antigossip posters in increasing numbers are displayed in many places and sailors, both regular and in the merchant navy, are warned before they go on leave to keep their lips buttoned.

Changes in Cabinet at Vichy Hint Less Activity by Pétain

VICHY, France, Feb. 17 (AP)—René Belin, the Vichy Government's Minister of Labor, was reported to have resigned today amid hints that Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan would leave soon for Paris to reopen discussions with Pierre Laval, his predecessor as chief aid to Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain.

M. Belin's reported resignation was expected to complete the present series of Cabinet changes, unless M. Laval should win his fight to be restored to a place in the Government and necessitate further adjustments.

There were reports in Vichy political circles that Admiral Darlan might offer M. Laval the Vice-Presidency of the Council of Ministers if he would return to the Government, and Marshal Pétain was reported to be receiving all Government Ministers and Secretaries at a luncheon to discuss possible future Cabinet changes.

If M. Laval accepted, these sources said, Admiral Darlan probably would become President of the Council, an office now held by Marshal Pétain.

[In answer to a question what Marshal Pétain's status would become under such a change, a dispatch from Vichy said that it was "believed that Marshal Pétain would step aside to become . . ." And there the dispatch was broken off by the censor. Previously, however, French dispatches have pictured the possibility of Marshal Pétain's withdrawal to a less active role as only Chief of State.]

In another move regarded as an effort to bring together Marshal Pétain's National Propaganda Committee and a "Popular National Propaganda Committee" formed recently in German-occupied Paris, Lucien Chasseigne, French delegate to the French-German Armistice Commission at Wiesbaden, already has left for the former Capital.

Marshal Pétain's committee of 51 members was formed Jan. 29 to solidify French public opinion behind his Government. The Paris Committee, reportedly backed by M. Laval, stands for full and immediate collaboration with Germany.

Admiral Darlan had only one Cabinet post, Minister of the Navy, when he had his last talks with M. Laval in Paris early this month. He became Vice-President of Council and Foreign Minister Feb. 9, retaining the Naval Ministry, and took over the Ministry of the Interior yesterday on the resignation of Marcel Peyrouton, who became Ambassador to Buenos Aires.

Former Aid to Hoover Backs Lend-Lease Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—William D. Mitchell, Attorney General in Herbert Hoover's Cabinet, advocates passage of the lend-lease bill. In a statement issued through the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, he said:

"A victorious Germany would control the seas and the air, and be able to destroy our coast cities and plunder us, and also dictate the economic conditions under which we live, and in that event to preserve us from complete domination, this Nation would become an armed camp."

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2 Black Persian Lamb Paws
2 Natural Gray Squirrels
2 Black Persian Lamb Coats
1 Tipped Skunk
1 Black Meire Caracul Dyed Lamb
2 Let Out Silver Raccoons
2 Sable Dyed Skunk Jackets
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	Originally	Now
3 Black Persian Lamb Coats	298.00	248.00
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1 Sheared Beaver	595.00	488.00
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Nanking's Grip in North Appears Only Nominal

Several months after Japan theoretically solved the problem of governing occupied China by setting up at Nanking a central puppet regime under Wang Ching-wei, the rich North China area remains largely out of Nanking's control. Labor difficulties and the lack of integrated management also hamper both North China and Japanese-dominated Manchukuo. An observer of long experience lifts the veil of obscurity that has been drawn by Tokyo over Japanese failures and disappointments in North China.

Inter-Japanese difficulties in North China were discussed in an article in The Christian Science Monitor Feb. 15.

By David Weile

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Superficially, North China is subsidiary to Wang Ching-wei's Nanking Administration which has been recognized by Japan as the legal government of China. Actually many factors indicate a relationship of equality rather than of inferiority.

Both, of course, are dependent upon Japan. Without Japanese direction and armed support there would be no Wang Ching-wei Government, nor a North China Political Affairs Council to administer Japanese-occupied districts in the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung, and Shansi. But aside from this mutual dependence upon Japan, there is much to indicate that submission to Nanking control by North China is more in the form of lip service than in terms of actual submission.

Relations between the two areas are in some respects comparable to those between foreign nations. Trade is conducted through barter agreements while numerous restrictions on free trading are enforced. Chinese cannot travel between North and Central China without complicated passport arrangements. Currencies of the two areas are different and must be exchanged since the money of one is not usable in the domain of the other. The so-called "national" revenues, such as the customs returns, salt tax, and the consolidated tax, are largely retained by the North China regime, only small portions being remitted to the "National" Government.

No Changes Contemplated

Wang Ching-wei's inauguration as Nanking's "President," and the completion of the treaty with Japan were the cue for an outburst in the North China press of obviously inspired articles emphasizing North China's "special position." The general tenor of these discussions is that the existing administrative policies of North China as well as the currency and economic policies of the region are to continue as before, no changes being contemplated.

It is conceded that the Nanking Government has control of relations with foreign powers. But this concession is for all practical purposes negatived by one of North China's special powers. North China has the right to negotiate "local affairs" with neighboring areas without waiting for Nanking's authorization. This means that matters concerning Japan, Manchukuo, Inner Mongolia, and North China may be regulated between those parties. That which is called "local" in the lexicon of Japan and its new dependencies more closely resembles what is considered "foreign" in other nations.

"Good-will visits" of North China officials to Japan and Manchukuo are part and parcel of this program of cultivating "neighborly relations." At times there are so many officials and educators traveling abroad that one wonders who is left to administer North China.

Exploitation of North China's resources continues as before with the North China Development Company and its huge auxiliary companies actively controlling the work. The North China Political Affairs Council has holdings in certain of the primary subsidiaries, in the concerns operating the railways, motor busses, telephone and telegraph, electric power, and salt production. The government, in these semi-government monopolies, is still the North China Administration, and there is no indication that its interests are to be turned over to the Nanking Government.

No Currency Changes

No changes are foreshadowed in the currency situation. The Federal Reserve Bank of North China is continuing as the sole money-issuing organ of the area. Nor is there any indication that this bank's policy of inflation is to cease. A report in the Tientsin paper Yung Pao predicts a total note issue at the end of 1940 of more than 700,000,000 North China dollars (about $161,000,000 United States), an increase of about 250,000,000 dollars (Chinese) over the end of 1939. This note issue is more than double North China's prewar note circulation, of which a large part is still circulating in the interior.

The primary reason for North China's "special position," in the eyes of its controlled press, however, is the presence in the hinterland of large Communist forces. The Yung Pao, spokesman for the Japanese Army in North China, claims that the major task of the North China authorities is that of "crushing the Chinese Communist Army of 800,000 men"—an Army exceeding the military forces garrisoned in North China prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

The same journal declares that the situation in the North differs from that of South and Central China because in the latter the Chinese forces are steadily becoming weaker, whereas the Chinese Communist forces have been gaining strength, thereby constituting "a great hindrance to the New Order."

The importance of wiping out these armies in North China is explained as follows: "If the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Army are not wiped out, peace cannot be restored, economic exploitation cannot be carried out, and the people of North China cannot live a peaceful life. Therefore China and Japan must bear the responsibility for wiping them out." This task, as the Japanese treaty with Nanking provided, calls for the stationing of an anti-Communist Army, i. e., the Japanese Army, in North China.

The Hsin Min Hui, literally, the New People's Association, is closely allied to the North China Political Affairs Council, both being headed by the same person, Wang I-tang. It has the responsibility of fighting "communistic ideas" and preventing the growth of a "communistic culture." In addition, most antiforeign activities in Japanese-controlled areas are engineered by this organization, which acts, of course, in accordance with orders received from its many Japanese advisers.

Peiping Conference

Not only is this society not being dissolved, but it recently held a conference in Peiping at which, according to the sponsors, "representatives of the 100,000,000 Chinese in North China" were present. Instead of the "pure" or "orthodox" Three People's Principles which Wang Ching-wei advocates, these northerners have their own "New People's Principles" which they claim are not contradictory. But at the same time they insist that their doctrine is more appropriate to North China's "special position." Against the widespread organizations (within Japanese-controlled zones, of course) of the Hsin Min Hui, there is little opportunity for the "pure" Three People's Principles to make much headway.

Both sets of "principles" as interpreted by Japanese are essentially aimed at making the Chinese a submissive people, and have nothing whatever of a democratic or popular content.

The recent revision of the North China-Central China barter arrangement does not indicate any revival of free trade within the new Nationalist China. North China is still to ship limited amounts of coal, salt and tobacco leaf, in exchange for Central China's wheat, rice, and a few other items. With Japan demanding so much of the coal and salt, however, it is difficult to see how very substantial amounts of these commodities will prove available for Central China.

The new arrangement also makes provision for the formal accession to the barter agreement of Mengchiang, i. e., Inner Mongolia.

It is clear that North China retains more of the attributes of independence than of dependence as far as its relations with the Nanking regime are concerned.

Strict Control of Labor

The employment and movement of labor in North China is subject to strict control by the newly established Labor Control Committee. This Committee, together with its branches throughout North China, has been the result of a growing labor shortage in this area.

The demand from Manchukuo for laborers from North China created a steady drain on available manpower. North China, which now seeks its own development, is acting to insure a sufficient supply of labor for its own uses. Any limitations, however, which North China may see fit to impose on the movement of laborers to Manchukuo necessarily will have a great effect upon the development of Manchukuan industry.

A fundamental problem would seem to be the need to integrate the development plans of both Manchukuo and North China. The labor supply is limited, but the plans of the two regions, at least on paper, are unlimited. Since neither is willing to curtail its own plans, there would seem little likelihood of a successful solution in the near future. The labor problem is just another item revealing the chaotic conditions of "Yen-bloc" planning—each member plans for its own advantage with, as yet, little success at integrated planning.

The importance of the new labor control committees in North China is apparent from a list of organizations from which members are drawn. The major Japanese interests include the Kokusai Transport Company, the North China Traffic Company ("Sino-Japanese"), the Asia Development Company, the Japanese Mining Company, and the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. Other important organizations with members on the committees are the Federal Reserve Bank, the Hsin Min Society, and the North China Construction Union.

Regulations issued by the Peiping Labor Control Committee indicate the all-inclusiveness of the labor control to be exercised. No company may employ labor or transport certain types of equipment without first obtaining the permission of the Committee.

Requisition Required

To obtain this permission, all who employ 100 or more laborers, or use 50 or more carts are required to fill out requisitions which must include the following information: Purpose and duration of the work, method of recruiting the laborers and of obtaining equipment, place from which they are to be obtained, and estimated number of laborers and amount of equipment required each month.

The Committee then decides upon whether the labor and equipment can be spared for the particular project. In making the decision, preferences are to be given first to businesses connected with the war, second to national policy companies, and then to ordinary private enterprises.

Before labor or equipment can be moved outside of the area controlled by a particular labor control committee, another report must be filled out and submitted. Here, too, the purpose and use of laborers and equipment is required as are the methods of recruitment and duration of employment. Such powers as those exercised by the labor control committees threaten to freeze labor in its own locality.

Lifts Wanted . . . And Supplied

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Making the British Leave of Absence S-t-r-e-t-c-h

In Cheltenham, England, a plan to give service men a few hours longer at home has been worked out by the Young Men's Christian Association. A booking office has been set up where men going on leave can register their destination and day of travel. Motorists are appealed to in cinemas and by posters to notify the Y. M. C. A. office of any long journeys they are making. Every care is taken to insure that motorists are not delayed and arrangements are made to see that passengers are ready at the time booked. It is expected that the plan will relieve some of the congestion on railways and insure that all petrol used is doing the maximum work.

British 'Spot' Night Raiders; RAF Bombs Quays in Holland

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Intense raids on Channel ports and points in Germany were resumed in daylight today by the R. A. F. which now also appears to have developed a method by which fighter pilots can both locate and follow invading planes by night.

[On Jan. 14 The Christian Science Monitor's military correspondent in London reported that progress had been made on an improved "predictor" instrument which could put night fighter planes onto their targets with a greatly reduced margin of error.]

Heretofore the biggest problem of night fighters was to find their adversaries and then keep them in sight. In a description of the shooting down of three German bombers over England on the night of Feb. 15 the Air Ministry News Service said:

"A Heinkel 111 was spotted 15 miles from the English coast. The fighter pilot got onto the enemy's tail and began a process of 'stalking' which kept him going round in circles for nearly 10 minutes."

The Heinkel pilot, the News Service said, apparently was unaware that the British fighter was on his track.

"The Flight Lieutenant followed him as the enemy crossed the coast at nearly 14,000 feet," the News Service said. "Then he closed in and gave the Heinkel a long burst. The Heinkel dived and was lost to sight."

Quays in Holland Bombed

Meanwhile in today's raids British bombers attacked a ship and the quays at Hellevoetsluis, the Netherlands, raided shipping off the Netherlands coast, and hit at other targets at Zeebrugge and Den Helder in daylight raids yesterday.

Propaganda leaflets were dropped Saturday night, the Air Ministry said, in flights over the Katowice and Cracow areas of occupied Poland.

Aerial activity last night was sharply curtailed by a southwesterly gale which lashed the Strait of Dover.

Reliable sources said the R. A. F. undertook no major raids into Germany to follow up Saturday night and Sunday morning bombings of the docks at Calais, Boulogne and Rotterdam and industries in the Ruhr Valley.

Five Planes Missing

The British acknowledged five planes missing from their extensive week-end attacks on the invasion ports and the Ruhr, which reports indicated were the heaviest on that particular sector since the Germans reached the English Channel.

The Air Ministry's communiqué merely said aircraft of the bomber command "carried out successful and sustained routine attacks on docks at Boulogne" and the coastal command raided docks at Calais.

In the Boulogne attack, the Ministry said, "many large fires were started and later aircraft were able to distinguish the bursting of their bombs in the flames."

At Rotterdam, the Ministry said, bombs were seen to burst in the docks area.

Oil installations, airdromes, and an unnamed inland port were among the targets reported bombed in the Western Ruhr action, which the Ministry called "a considerable attack."

Claims by Nazis

BERLIN, Feb. 17 (AP)—The German High Command reported new attacks against Britain's merchant shipping today and declared 18 British planes had been shot down in the last two days.

The daily war bulletin said one submarine sank 11,000 tons of shipping space, while another raised its total sinking from 20,000 to 24,000 tons.

A 6,000-ton freight and passenger vessel was said to have been sunk by combat planes off Peterhead, Scotland.

In addition, the communiqué continued, Nazi fliers damaged a large merchantman north of Great Yarmouth and sank a small steamer west of Ireland. Sinking of 37,000 tons of shipping was announced yesterday.

'Tearful' Results Where English Fail To Have Gas Masks

BRIGHTON, England, Feb. 17 (AP)—This southern coast town, facing the so-called invasion coast of German-occupied France, had a practice gas attack today, and residents caught without their masks were pretty tearful about it.

Tear gas was used for the half-hour civil defense test over a quarter-mile-square area in the center of the city. Housewives, hanging out the Monday wash, wore respirators and factory and office workers worked at their desks and benches in masks.

One "casualty" was a milkman who attempted to complete his morning rounds without a mask. He gave up, saying he would carry his mask in the future.

Canada's Parliament Opens to Tackle Finances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 17—Money and credit will hold the floor in Canada's Parliament which reconvenes today.

Significantly, proceedings of the Dominion's law-making body will take on a different color as the result of events which have occurred during its recess.

Before Parliament adjourned, there was the expectation that important changes in the Canadian economic picture would result from the then-pending conference on Dominion-Provincial relations. The failure of the provinces to find any mutual basis for even beginning the conference has had persistent echoes in the two provincial capitals, Toronto and Winnipeg.

Social Credit members will have received new courage from the suggestions advanced by Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario. There is no indication of an actual alliance on the social credit theory between the Premiers of Ontario and Alberta, but both would like to see a greater issue of paper currency to help finance the war.

Government Opinion

In the annual report of the Bank of Canada, the Governor, G. F. Towers, expresses views which may be considered as the opinion of the Government. He points out that increased war expenses have brought proposals for changes in the financial policy of the Government. These suggestions have been examined carefully, as "it would be foolish to believe that the last word has been said on a question of this sort," but they all, or nearly all, boil down to the suggestion that to finance the war, new money should be created, and used to a much greater extent than has been seriously considered by this country.

From the experience of other countries, Mr. Towers is of the opinion that the policy suggested "represents a grossly inefficient and unfair method of distributing the real burdens of war—one which weakens the ability of a nation to wage war successfully, as well as to recover afterwards."

He backs his statement with what he claims is an exposure of the fallacy of the prevalent belief that Nazi Germany has discovered some new way of financing its war costs. The Nazis early recognized that heavy sacrifices must be demanded from the people. "They did not attempt to conceal this fact from the people," the Bank Governor states, "or suggest that the sacrifices could be avoided by monetary manipulation. Instead, in their financial measures, they concentrated on the real problem of planning and organizing the distribution of the burden."

$800,000,000 Loan

Different financial methods, however, have been applied to occupied countries. There the printing press has been put freely into operation, "as a method of plundering countries that have been conquered."

Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley has explained that at the present rate of Government spending about $800,000,000 will have to be raised by borrowing next year. About 15 per cent of this will be covered by war savings certificates, if the present campaign to raise $120,000,000 by this means annually is successful. It is hoped to get about 2,000,000 regular subscribers to savings certificates. The outlook appears favorable. Higher taxation is certain, but observers are convinced the Government does not contemplate any drastic change in the country's financial system. Continued efforts will be made to equalize burdens, to prevail on all citizens to cut down on luxuries, and to turn as much as possible of peacetime industry into wartime production.

During the time of the recess, the movement has grown among farmers to organize, to keep in close touch with the Government, and present their problems as a body. The influence of this development undoubtedly will be reflected in parliamentary proceedings. It is believed that greater cohesion in the whole farming community will lead not only to more insistent demands for a solution of farming problems to meet war conditions but also a clearer understanding among farmers themselves of the responsibility of the industry as a whole in the prosecution of the war.

Parliament will hear reports from the heads of departments. Particular interest will attach to the statements of Col. James L. Ralston and Clarence D. Howe, Ministers of Defense and Munitions, based on what they saw and heard in Britain, and giving their plans to steer the Canadian program into channels which will give most help in the months ahead.

Details undoubtedly will be given of the Government's intention of co-ordinating this country's production program with that of the United States, the main feature of the policy being the confining of Canada's war industry as far as possible to the production of equipment not made in American factories.

Some speculation is heard here on the possibility of some further division of ministerial responsibility. Some war ministers it has been claimed, have been overworked. Some new blood, it is thought, may be brought into the Cabinet, or it may be that undersecretaries in some departments may be appointed to assume the parliamentary work of the ministers.

U. S. Woman Jailed Second Time in Paris

SYRACUSE (AP)—An American woman is under arrest in German-occupied Paris a second time—on this occasion on charges of aiding military fugitives to escape into Free France.

She is Mrs. Etta Kahn Shiber, widow of a New York newspaperman, who was released by the German Army of Occupation after her first arrest in Paris on Christmas Eve. On that occasion, no charge was announced.

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Nazis Offer Yugoslavs Albanian-Greek Lands

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 17 (AP)—Bulgaria and Turkey have reached a nonaggression accord, reliable informants said today, adding that it meant Turkey would not fight in event German troops entered Bulgaria.

It was said further that the accord might have an important effect on Axis efforts to obtain peace with Greece since a major obstacle to a possible German march into Greece to aid Italy would have been removed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 17—Germany is believed to have offered territory in both Albania and Greece to Yugoslavia as the "price" of Belgrade's co-operation with German military moves in the Balkans.

Well-informed sources in London show considerable reserve in accepting reports that Yugoslavia has already passed under German control. Moreover, the nature of the general proposals to Yugoslavia are not yet officially known.

Basis of Conversations

But at the same time it is not denied that "bribes" similar to those offered to other small neutrals whose "co-operation" Germany desired, were the basis of last week's conservations at Berchtesgaden between the German Reichsführer and the Yugoslav Premier and Foreign Minister.

[Associated Press dispatches from London said Herr Hitler had urged Bulgaria to remain "disinterested in the fate of Greece." It quoted a British news agency dispatch saying that the following "concessions" were thought to have been offered to Yugoslavia:

The Drin River valley of Northern Albania including the town of Scutari which the Montenegrins wanted for years.

An outlet to the Aegean Sea at Salonika through a 20-mile corridor through Greece.

Territory around Lake Ohrida which presumably would include Koritza and other towns now held by the Greeks.]

Foreseen By British

Such developments unquestionably represent a deterioration in Yugoslavia's position from the Allied viewpoint. But it is a development which has not been unforeseen.

Leading Government and military spokesmen here have lately shown a clear recognition of the unfavorable turn of events liable to take place in the Balkans, and have indicated that their plans have been adjusted accordingly.

Inevitably there is some anxiety here over the strategic position Turkey would find itself in should the present German diplomatic moves succeed, or should Germany have to fight to win over the Balkans.

Some hope is derived from one considerably unknown factor in the Balkan situation, namely, the attitude of the Soviet Union and it is partly because this very factor may prove a curb on the full implementation of German plans that authoritative circles here still refuse to take a too pessimistic view of latest events in the Balkans.

Peace 'Secured'

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 17 (AP)—Yugoslavia's future has been "secured" by Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch's recent conference with Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden, in the opinion of Dr. Dzafer Kulenovitch, Minister Without Portfolio.

"The Yugoslav Government has done everything necessary to maintain peace and will continue to do so in order to secure peace for our country," the Minister added last night in the first official speech mentioning the Premier's trip to Germany.

Authoritative political circles here expressed certainty that German troops would march into Bulgaria but that Yugoslavia would escape war.

Mr. Cvetkovitch met with is Cabinet for 30 minutes yesterday to tell the Ministers of his conference with Herr Hitler and of Germany's wishes regarding Yugoslavia. The meeting was described as harmonious.

Blackout Flouted

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Ministry of Air and Marine announced today a list of public buildings from which electricity will be cut for three days for violation of precautionary blackout requirements.

Sandwiched in the middle of the names was—The Ministry of Air and Marine.

Rationing of shoes, woolen clothing, and leather goods started today. Clothing stores were closed Feb. 14 for three days on account of a "run" on their stocks.

'Tommy St. George'

Poster Stamp to Aid Britain

Drawing by Arthur Szyk will be reduced to the size of a stamp and sold throughout America for the benefit of the British Ambulance Corps.

British St. George Engages Nazi Dragon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The first sheets of a new poster stamp engraved with a painting by Arthur Szyk, the Polish illuminator, of a British Tommy in the role of St. George destroying a Nazi dragon were issued today for the benefit of the British American Ambulance Corps, of 420 Lexington Avenue, here today. Dedicated to Winston Churchill as "England's modern St. George," sheets of 25 of the stamps will be sold all over the Nation for $1 a sheet.

William V. C. Ruxton, President of the Corps, will present some of the first issue to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt for her husband's stamp collection. Other sheets from the limited first edition are being sent by Clipper to King George VI, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish forces now in England, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Pictured on the stamps is St. George astride a horse, his spear thrust into the side of a dragon labeled with the Nazi swastika.

"Hearing Churchill's speech inspired me to use this modern St. George for the British cause," Mr. Szyk said. "To me it stands for Churchill and the glory of the British Empire to which I am blindly devoted as every free human being should be."

Thirty eight of Mr. Szyk's paintings depicting the American Revolution are now hanging in the White House, having been given to President Roosevelt in 1935 by President Moscicki of Poland.

Mr. Szyk came to New York late in December, 1940, after two months in Canada performing a special commission for the Canadian War Department in Ottawa. For the past four years he has been living in England, where his last big exhibit was held in July of last year.

Proceeds of the stamp sale will go to the Ambulance Corps' various war relief projects, including airplane ambulances for the Royal Air Force, vitamin capsules for British children, automobile ambulances for desert warfare in Africa and medical and surgical supplies.

German Worker Now Serf, British Labor Chief States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—While the German worker often has been said to be reduced to virtual servitude, the system of his serfdom has been scarcely outlined. Analysis of the German industrial treadmill is now made by a British labor leader, Mr. Herbert Tracey, Publicity Officer for the British Trades Union Congress.

Mr. Tracey finds that an elaborate organization has been developed inside every industry in Germany to perpetuate and intensify the servitude in which the German working class has fallen.

"When the Nazis liquidated trade unions and sabotaged in lightning strokes the splendid German system of social insurance, legislative standards of working hours and conditions of employment, of wage-fixing machinery, works councils, and labor courts, the employed class was handed over to ruthless exploitation by employers," according to the British trade union leaders.

"By the Nazi Act for the Regulation of Labor, promulgated in January, 1934, the rights of combination secured to the German workers under the Weimar Constitution were utterly destroyed.

Bargaining Abolished

"Collective bargaining, carried on by the trade unions which were exclusively recognized as the legal instrument in the making of contracts and agreements between employers and work people, has been replaced by a 'leadership' apparatus which gives the employer sole and undivided power to make decisions in all matters affecting his business enterprise, and in particular, over the fixing of all labor conditions.

"The entrepreneur is recognized formally as 'the born leader' of the enterprise. The German worker is its mainstay, as Adolf Hitler told the second German Labor Congress under Nazi auspices, 'because he is susceptible to that feeling of faith and confidence which does not always think it should use the probe of personal opinion, but which consecrates itself to an idea in blind faith and obedience.'

"These slavish virtues are further nourished by the selection of 'Trusted Men' by the employer, in consultation with the leader of the Nazi Works Cell—of which there is one inside every enterprise employing over 20 work people—to form a council.

"The duty of each member of a Council of Trusted Men is 'to mitigate the sharpness of the natural conflict of interests within the enterprise, set aside every mistrust, and arouse appreciation for the decisions of the business leaders among the followers.'

Subservient to Employer

"The Trusted Men are themselves members of the Nazi Party. Their subservience to the employer is much more abject than the servility American 'company unionism' ever has been able to produce. The possibility of any display of independence on their part is ruled out by the application of factory ordinances, framed by the employer, and enforced by district officials known as Labor Trustees, appointed by the Federal Minister of Labor.

"Their duty is to maintain 'industrial peace.' They exercise a rigorous supervision of the Trusted Men, apart from the control which lies in the hands of the employer. The Labor Trustees are, in fact, the agents of the Nazi Party and of its principal organ of industrial regimentation, espionage, and repression: The Labor Front.

"This fraudulent device, in no sense a trade-union movement, is itself subservient to the National Economic Chamber which took over the union-smashing functions of the pre-Nazi Committee of German Employers' Associations.

"Through this, the German capitalist class dictates, in conformity with Nazi principles, the final content of the labor contract between the employer and the completely defenseless worker."

Mr. Tracey reviewed the German system of industrial serfdom in his recent book, "Trade Unions Fight—For What?" published in the Labor Book Service.

'War of Nerves' Eases in East; British Mine Singapore Waters

TOKYO, Feb. 17 (AP)—The far eastern "war of nerves" eased slightly in Japan today with the press adopting a noticeably milder treatment of news.

Domei, Japanese news agency, quoted Vice Foreign Minister Chuicni Ohashi as saying "other Pacific powers are becoming too nervous about the Far Eastern situation and are applying unwarranted pressure against Japan.

"Although our rights and interests in the South Seas are vital questions we hope to settle them without resorting to force," Domei quoted him as saying in reply to questions before the House of Representatives Accounts Committee.

"Widespread misreports that Japan was planning imminent action in the South Seas" apparently produced the Washington conference held by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull with envoys of Britain, Australia, and the Netherlands, Mr. Ohashi continued.

"These nations seem intent upon suppressing Japan."

Ready to Face Issue

"However, if any nation increases the pressure against Japan because of these misreports, Japan would be obliged to face the issue, which might cause serious consequences," the agency quoted Mr. Ohashi as saying.

The statement was interpreted as apparently referring to the reported concentration of British troops near the Thailand border.

Simultaneously, Domei said, Mr. Ohashi delivered what observers said may have been a hint against increased American naval forces at Manila, saying:

"Japan is interested in the Philippines as a friendly neighbor and therefore desires that the Islands won't endanger Japan in the future."

He also announced that the Japanese-Netherlands East Indies economic conference would be reopened soon at Batavia as a result of conversations in Tokyo between himself and Netherlands Minister J. C. Pabst.

The Dutch Attitude

The conversations have been suspended for some time because "the Dutch attitude at first was not auspicious and misreports led to increased tension in the East Indies," Mr. Ohashi said.

Previously a Japanese cabinet information bureau statement had advised Japanese residents in the Americas not to be concerned over "irresponsible" reports of Japan-United States tension.

"It is true that the situation between Japan and the United States gives cause for some concern," the statement said, "but it is unwarrantable to jump at a hasty conclusion tha the situation will be overtaken by any such eventuality as war.

"Needless to say, both the Japanese and American Governments are doing everything in their power to prevent the situation coming to such a pass.

Ulterior Motives

"Vigorous propaganda now going on abroad representing the situation between Japan and the United States as extremely aggravated must be ascribed by impartial observers to the ulterior motives of some foreign elements.

"The Imperial Government advises all Japanese residents of North and South America not to be disturbed by irresponsible, sensational reports, but instead to steady themselves so as to pursue business as usual."

Observers believed the statement also was intended to quiet the home population in view of a flood of reports printed recently in Japanese newspapers of "grave developments" in the Pacific.

These reports included stories of the massing of British troops on the Malay Peninsula near Thailand, ordering of Netherlands East Indies ships back to port at Manila, the meeting of the Australian war cabinet yesterday, and new statements by United States officials in the Orient urging their nationals to return home.

Japan's Exports

TOKYO, Feb. 17 (AP)—The newspaper Asahi said today that the Finance Ministry, in submitting a bill to the Diet providing for stricter control of foreign exchange, presented figures showing that Japanese exports for the last five months of 1940 decreased sharply compared with 1939 while imports increased.

The paper said the figures demonstrated the increasing effect of the European war on Japan's foreign trade. Total exports for 1940, including Formosa, Korea, and the South Seas, were valued at 2,972,000,000 yen (about $696,000,000), representing a total increase of 1 per cent.

Between August and December, however, the average monthly decrease was 19 per cent, Asahi reported. Imports valued at 3,709,000,000 yen represented an increase of 18 per cent.

Troops Mass

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 17 (AP)—Central News, an agency of the Central Chinese Government, claimed "authoritative information" that six Japanese divisions now are stationed in Canton, Hainan Island, French Indo-China and the Spratly Islands, and four divisions in Formosa.

[Using the customary 15,000 men for an infantry division as the basis of calculation, this Japanese force would number 150,000 men.]

Central News said the forces were commanded directly by General Headquarters in Tokyo and that the four Formosa divisions include two fresh from Japan and one from Manchukuo.

Such a disposition of troops would appear to be in preparedness for any eventuality in Japan's "southward drive" for a "greater East Asia" sphere of influence.

The Spratly Islands lie in the China Sea about midway between North Borneo and the French Indo-China naval base at Cam Ranh Bay. Observers have said the Japanese might use them as the base for a blockade to cut off the British Gibraltar of the East, Singapore, 600 miles away; or for a move on Cam Ranh, or Saigon, metropolis of southern Indi-China.

Roosevelt Aid Confers With Chiang Kai-shek

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Feb. 17

Laughlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt who came to China to make an economic survey, conferred all day yesterday with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It was his longest conference since he arrived here.

Madam Chiang Kai-shek was present. Mr. Currie expects to spend two days at Chengtu this week.

Mr. Currie and Emile Destres, Senior Economist of the United States Federal Reserve Board, were guests of honor today at a State reception tendered by Chinese National Government President Lin Sen.

Bases in Thailand?

BANGKOK, Thailand, Feb. 17 (AP)—A Bangkok radiocast declared today that Japan was not seeking military or naval bases for invasion of British Malaya or other parts of the Far East and added that the subject of such bases had not been mentioned during Tokyo's mediation of the Thailand-French Indo-China border dispute.

The radiocast said Thailand was maintaining cordial relations with both Japan and Britain.

Indo-China Air Base

SHANGHAI, Feb. 17 (AP)—Foreign military observers declared yesterday that Japan had established the nucleus of a military air base at Saigon, Southern French Indo-China, and that this was potentially one of the most important of Japan's recent acts in the Far East.

Saigon, near the southern tip of Indo-China, is less than four hours' flight by modern bomber from Britain's naval stronghold of Singapore.

The Japanese made no demands on Indo-China and used no force but simply sent army crews ashore from cruisers tied up at Saigon and then landed bombers at Saigon's well-equipped airport.

The cruisers had been sent to Saigon in connection with the armistice signed Jan. 31 by Indo-China and Thailand to end their border conflict pending Japanese mediation at Tokyo. The delegates met aboard one of the cruisers.

Japan holds air and troop bases in northern Indo-China under agreement with Vichy and the French Colonial Government. It has not formally gained such rights in southern Indo-China.

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—In a step reflecting the current uneasiness in the Far East, the British Navy gave notice Sunday of the mining of Malayan waters to block the great naval fortress of Singapore against unwelcome ships from the direction of Thailand, China, French Indo-China and Japan.

The British press immediately linked this action with the advice of British authorities urging Britons to leave Thailand and occupied China.

The Admiralty, in warning shipping of the area to be mined, said the new field would extend 60 miles from the Singapore latitude and 30 miles east of the Malayan coast, which would mean that mine fields laid around Singapore at the start of the war are being extended.

There was no official explanation for the action but it came on top of a week of anxiety in the Pacific.

The Sunday Times commented editorially that if Japan took any aggressive step it would find itself cut out of postwar foreign trade since Japan "could not expect that we could trade on the same terms tomorrow with a country which tries to stab us in the back today."

The paper also recalled the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 with the comment: "She (Japan) gained an immense advantage at the outset of her historic conflict with Russia by entering Vladivostok Harbor without a declaration of war and torpedoing at anchor the fleet of her unsuspecting enemy.

"She has not forgotten that stroke. Nor shall we forget it."

British Asked to Move

SHANGHAI, Feb. 17 (AP)—Advice given last October to British subjects in Japanese-occupied China, that those whose presence is nonessential should consider the advisability of leaving, was reiterated by British officials today in a cautiously worded statement.

The decision whether or not to leave remains the responsibility of individuals, it said, but pointed out that it "will almost certainly be impossible to provide special facilities for departure on short notice" and advised booking accommodations well in advance of sailing dates.

Japanese Changes

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Feb. 17 (AP)—Col. Ryoji Koike, Chief of Staff of the Japanese forces in French Indo-China, has come to take over direction of Japanese activities in Southern Indo-China, replacing Maj. Gen. Raishiro Sumita.

Colonel Koike, while stationed at Hanoi, a northern base for the Japanese, gained reputation as a determined supporter of Japan's demands on the French colony.

British and United States officials here, declining to be quoted by name, expressed concern over the situation, seeing in Colonel Koike's arrival a straw in the wind of Japan's desires.

Gale, Fire Sweep Santander

MADRID, Feb. 17 (AP)—Spanish towns and cities were sending food and supplies today to help 30,000 persons forced to flee from their homes at Santander by a large-scale fire which followed in the wake of a hurricane.

The flames were still burning, but fire fighters were believed to be gaining the upper hand. Fatalities caused by the hurricane were reported at 83.

Among hundreds of buildings reported destroyed or badly damaged in the Bay of Biscay port were the Bank of Spain, Cathedral, Government Revenue Office, and Customs House. Much of the residential and commercial area was destroyed.

The City's homeless were reported to have been assembled in nearby summer resorts and lodged in hotels ordinarily vacant at this time of year.

Losses from the fire, which meager reports by way of a ship's radio in the harbor said started when an explosion occurred aboard an oil tanker moored in the harbor, were estimated at from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 pesetas ($9,000,000 to $13,500,000).

The tanker blaze was said to have been blown into the City by the high wind. Fire fighters came from as far away as Madrid, in many cases over miles of snow-covered mountain roads.

Floods in Europe

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 17 (AP)—Troops and civilians were called to aid in an effort to check Central European floods caused by spring melting.

Belgrade reported that Yugoslavia's Lake Scutari was rising, with seven buildings already under water, while at Batchak floods had destroyed many dwellings and threatened others.

Rumanian territorial waters 15 miles north and south of Constanza were declared dangerous to navigation.

Ice jams on the Danube caused floods in the Budapest region of Hungary. They were reported to have covered the villages of Duna-Vecse, Apostag and Solt and to have caused abandonment of a railway line from Duna-Vecse to Dunapataj.

Fifteen thousand inhabitants of the three villages fled to the hills.

British Consul Held 'Prisoner'

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 17 (AP)—An account of having been held prisoner for three months in his own consulate by German and Rumanian troops was related today by A. C. Kendall, British Consul at Constanza, Rumania, who arrived here yesterday with other British diplomats en route home from the Balkan Kingdom.

Mr. Kendall said German troops stationed outside his consulate refused to let him leave, while nine Rumanian soldiers were posted inside the building "ostensibly for protection." He said there were 45,000 Germans in Constanza, Rumanian Black Sea port.

Sir Reginald Hoare, recalled British Minister to Bucharest, was in charge of the British party arriving here aboard the chartered Turkish steamer Ismir which was flying the British Union Jack. Others aboard included the Norwegian and Belgian Ministers to Bucharest.

Sir Reginald, whose Government severed diplomatic relations with Rumania Feb. 10, said that the departure was without incident and that he and his staff had been treated courteously throughout by the Rumanians.

Jewish Vets Vote Award to Willkie

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie today has been voted the annual award of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States in recognition of his "outstanding example in leadership in promotion of Americanism and democracy."

No date for giving the award, a silver cup, to the 1940 Republican presidential nominee was set.

The veterans adopted resolutions condemning strikes and lockouts in national defense industries; recommending passage of the lend-lease bill; proposing that civilian groups be trained in civilian defense activities, and that the Selective Service Act be continued on a permanent basis but amended to apply only to youths between 18 and 19 years of age instead of the present 21-36-year age range.

Army Construction Post for Spalding

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson has named Brig. Gen. George R. Spalding, retired Army officer, to the Quartermaster's Construction Advisory Committee whose operations are under scrutiny by the House Military Committee.

Described as "an eminent military engineer familiar with all phases of construction work," General Spalding was named as an additional member of the group which passes on the qualifications of firms seeking negotiated contracts for Army camps and other construction.

Other members of the committee, which was set up last July to assist Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory in carrying out the Army's vast building program, are Francis Blossom, New York; Forrest S. Harvey, Pasadena, Calif., and F. J. C. Dresser, Cleveland.

Mr. Blossom testified Feb. 14 before the House Committee on defense contracts received by a firm with which he is connected.

General Spalding, a native of Monroe, Mich., retired in 1938. He was decorated for his World War services.

Salisbury N. C., Draws Closer English Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, N. C.—The local British War Relief organization here has changed its affiliation to the Namesake Towns Committee of the English-Speaking Union in order to specify its shipments for Salisbury, England, and the Salisbusy destroyer, officials announce.

The local organization adopted the destroyer Salisbury last autumn. The plan for naming and adoption of the 50 over-age American destroyers transferred to the British Government was authorized by the British Admiralty and Salisbury was the first city in the United States to adopt one of the destroyers.

The local group, through contributions, has purchased 100 cots and 200 blankets to be sent abroad, and members have also knitted numerous garments.

Famous Foods Speed Up the Family Meals

When the cook is also train meeter, club member, war relief worker, and mother, she has little time to experiment with unknown products. She depends on the nationally-known brands advertised regularly in The Christian Science Monitor, trusting the research departments of the famous packers to do the experimental work. Many world-famous household products advertise in the Monitor.

Thumpy Goes for a Ride

By Carolyn Haywood
Illustrated by the Author

Thumpy was Betsy's little dog. He was a black Cocker Spaniel and Betsy had raised him from a tiny puppy. He was a loving little fellow and a good watch-dog, but he had one very bad habit. He ate everything he could find to eat, and he didn't seem to be one bit ashamed of himself.

Once he climbed on a chair and knocked a box of chocolates off the living-room table. When the chocolates rolled out of the box, Thumpy gobbled them all up. Betsy walked into the room just as Thumpy was tearing the box to pieces. He didn't want to miss any crumbs.

Another time, the refrigerator door was left open a crack. When Thumpy found himself alone in the kitchen, he poked his nose in the crack and the door swung open. Thumpy sniffed here, and he sniffed there. Then he poked the lid off of a dish filled with stewed chicken. When Betsy's mother came into the kitchen, Thumpy was curled up on a chair, sound asleep. When Mother looked into the refrigerator there wasn't even a chicken bone left in his dish.

Thumpy was punished each time but it didn't seem to do any good. He just went right on gobbling down everything he could find.

Father said that Thumpy's motto was, "Eats! Eats! and more Eats!"

Once Too Often

One afternoon, Mother came home with some chopped meat for dinner. She laid the package in the center of the kitchen-table and went upstairs. In a few minutes she hurried down to prepare dinner. It was late, and Father would soon be home. When she pushed open the kitchen-door what did she find but Thumpy standing in the center of the table. He was just finishing off the last bit of meat.

"Thumpy!" cried Mother, "you naughty, naughty boy!"

Betsy came running from the play-room. "What did he do?" she cried.

"He has eaten all of the meat for dinner," said Mother.

"Oh, Thumpy!" cried Betsy. "Shame on you! Eating Mother's meat!"

Thumpy put on a long face and his ears seemed to hang down, longer than ever.

"Are you going to whip him, Mother?" asked Betsy.

"Indeed I am," replied Mother. Mother whipped Thumpy with a newspaper and put him outside.

Just then Father came home. Betsy ran to meet him. "Father!" she called, "Thumpy just ate up our dinner."

"He did?" said Father. "Well, let us eat Thumpy's."

"We can't eat Thumpy's," said Betsy. "Thumpy's dinner comes in a can with ground bones in it."

"Where is he now?" asked Father.

"Oh, Mother whipped him and put him out of doors," said Betsy.

"Well, he'd better not get outside of the gate," said Father. "The dog-catchers are around."

"It would just serve Thumpy right if the dog-catchers got him," said Betsy. "He's a very naughty boy."

"I don't suppose you would go after Thumpy if the dog-catchers caught him, would you?" asked Father.

"No, I wouldn't," said Betsy, tossing her braids. "He's a naughty boy and it would serve him right."

Vegetable Dinner

That evening, Betsy and Father and Mother ate vegetables for their dinner.

The next day was Saturday. After lunch Betsy started off for Ellen's house. As she closed the front-door, she thought of Thumpy. She hadn't seen anything of him for a long time. Betsy knew that he wasn't in the house, so she looked in his kennel. Thumpy wasn't there. Betsy called, "Here, Thumpy!" Here, Thumpy!" but Thumpy didn't appear.

Then Betsy looked at the gate. It was wide open. Betsy knew at once that Thumpy was gone. Then she thought of the dog-catchers.

Like a flash she was off. "Here, Thumpy! Here, Thumpy!" she called. As she neared the corner she could hear a great deal of barking. Around the corner she flew. Sure enough, there was the dog-catcher's wagon. A man with a big net was chasing a little black Cocker Spaniel across the street. "Swish!" went the big net right over Thumpy and Betsy saw her little dog scooped up like a fish.

Betsy ran toward the man with the net, but before she could reach him, Thumpy had been tossed into the wire cage on the wagon. The cage was packed with wriggling, squealing, barking dogs.

"Stop! Stop! Stop!" shrieked Betsy. "Don't take Thumpy away!"

The man paid no attention to Betsy. He jumped on the back of the wagon and away it went with all of the dogs.

Betsy ran after the wagon, as fast as her legs could carry her. She could see Thumpy looking out of the wire cage. Tears ran down her cheeks and her legs grew very tired, but on and on she ran. The wagon was getting farther and farther away. Thumpy looked like a black spot now. Betsy tried to run faster, but her breath was giving out. She had to keep running. She couldn't stop now. They were taking her little Thumpy away. Her precious Thumpy!

Offer of a Ride

Just then the dog-catcher's wagon disappeared over a hill. Betsy sat down on a step and put her head down on her arm. She cried, and cried, and cried. She had lost Thumpy after all.

Betsy was sobbing when a bright red automobile stopped beside her. "I say, Little Red Ribbons!" shouted the man in the automobile, "what's the trouble?"

Betsy looked up. There was Mr. Kilpatrick, the policeman, sitting at the wheel of the automobile.

"Oh, Mr. Kilpatrick!" cried Betsy, "the dog-catchers have taken Thumpy. They went over that hill with Thumpy and now I'll never see him again."

"Get in," said Mr. Kilpatrick, opening the door of the car.

Betsy got in. "Now stop crying," said the policeman, "we'll get Thumpy all right."

"Can you make them give Thumpy back to me, Mr. Kilpatrick?" asked Betsy.

"Now, there's no use chasing the wagon," said Mr. Kilpatrick. "The thing to do is to go to the dog-pound where they dump them out. It will cost you fifty cents to get Thumpy back. Is he worth fifty cents?"

"Oh, yes, Mr. Kilpatrick," cried Betsy. "I have fifty cents in my bank. I would give all of the money in my bank to get Thumpy back."

"That settles it!" said Mr. Kilpatrick, as he turned the car around. "We'll stop at your house and you can get your money."

When they reached Betsy's house, Betsy jumped out. In a second she was back again. "I've got the money," she cried as she climbed into the car. "You're sure they will give Thumpy back to me for fifty cents, aren't you, Mr. Kilpatrick?"

"Sure as your name is Betsy!" said Mr. Kilpatrick.

The red automobile drove up to the gates of the dog-pound just as the dog-catcher's wagon drove through the gates.

"There he is!" cried Betsy. "There's Thumpy."

Happy Meeting

Mr. Kilpatrick and Betsy got out of the car. They went into a little office. Mr. Kilpatrick told the man in the office that they had come for Betsy's dog.

"Very well," said the man, "come pick him out."

Betsy went out to the wagon and pointed to Thumpy. The man lifted him out of the wire cage and put him on the ground. Thumpy rushed to Betsy. He jumped up and down barking little happy barks. Betsy picked up her little dog and hugged him tight.

"Oh, Thumpy!" she cried, "I'm so glad to see you."

"Now you keep him off the street," said the man.

"Oh, I will," replied Betsy, handing over her fifty cents.

Betsy climbed back into Mr. Kilpatrick's car and he drove Betsy and Thumpy home.

"Oh, Mr. Kilpatrick, I don't know what I would do without you."

"Sure," said Mr. Kilpatrick, "I don't know myself what you would do."

"Thank you so much, Mr. Kilpatrick," said Betsy.

When Betsy reached home, she told Mother and Father all about Thumpy and the dog-catchers.

"I thought you said that you wouldn't go after Thumpy if the dog-catchers got him," said Father.

Betsy pressed her cheek against Thumpy's silky head. She looked up into Father's eyes. Then Betsy and Father laughed very, very hard.

"Perhaps Thumpy will be good now," said Betsy.

"Perhaps," said Father, "but I wouldn't trust him with a beefsteak."

A Snow Man's End

We worked a week, with all our might,
And made a snow man, round and white.
He stood upon the kitchen mat,
With pride he wore a tall silk hat.
His lips were red of apple skin,
His eyes were buttons made of tin.
His smile was broad and very big.
Beneath his hat he wore a wig.
We made a scarf of burlap, brown,
They came to see him from the town.
Old rubbers sticking out for feet
Gave him an air which was complete.

One night there fell a drenching rain,
Our work was really all in vain!

LUCIA CABOT

Through courtesy of
The Bay Colony Book Shop, Boston

What Do You Read?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on The Children's Page. You will see some of the books they won in 1940 in the pictures published next to this box.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age—one for the best paper sent in by a child under eight years of age, and one for the best paper sent in by a child between the ages of eight and eleven.

The awards for older girls and boys are announced on the page For Young People.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200-words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

PETER WHITE'S CONTEST
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Race in a Lily Pond

Sam Starling rushed across the lawn shouting at the top of his voice, and nearly fell over Tim Tortoise who had stopped to rest in the middle of the grass.

"It's an earthquake!" Tim gasped, pulling his head in and closing his eyes tightly. "That's what it is—an earthquake!"

"Sorry!" Sam laughed. "I'm hurrying to tell everyone about the sports meeting."

"Did you say 'sports meeting'?" Tim asked. "I don't know anything about a sports meeting. Nobody told me about a sports meeting."

"Well, we're having one down by the lily pond this afternoon. I'm spreading the news," and Sam slipped off excitedly shouting:

"Can you swim, or jump,
or run?
Come along and join the
fun!"

Tim Tortoise shook his head. "What will they think of next?" he thought, and sighed a little sadly.

"Tim, Tim!" called little Chirr Cricket from a blade of grass. "If you're doing nothing, may I practise jumping over your back? I'm going in for the jumping race this afternoon. Look!" And he leapt up and down till Tim blinked.

A Jumping Song

"Why, certainly, Chirr. I'm glad to be of some use. Yes, indeed, I'm glad to be of some use, because I can't be of any other use in a sports meeting."

So Chirr practised jumping over Tim, and as he practised he sang a little jumping song:

"Here I come, here I go—
Up and down, high and low."

"Thanks, Tim," he said at last. "You see, Frank Frog and Hoppy Grasshopper are both entering, and they are so much bigger than I am. See you this afternoon." And he went leaping off.

"That's a nice young fellow," Tim murmured. "Yes, indeed, a mighty nice young fellow. He remembered to say 'thank you.' Nice, polite young fellow." And he went on down the path.

Behind the currant bushes Dora Duck was talking to her three children.

"Now, remember," she said, "if you want to win the race,

"Give a kick
And a flick.
Make it slick,
Make it quick!"

Denny, Dippy, and Daddles repeated it after her and drilled hard with their flat yellow feet. Tim hoped they would win, and went wandering on towards the lily pond. A high little voice that he knew was Tony Tadpole's was saying,

"Flip tails — wiggle!
Flip tails — wiggle!"

Tim peered into the water. Terry, Tilly and Tommy Tadpole were swimming round and round the lily leaves as fast as they could.

"We want to beat Dora Duck's children in the race," Terry called. "Say that you hope we do well!"

Sam, the Starter

"Yes, of course," Tim nodded. "I hope you will do very well indeed." Then he stopped and blinked. "My, my, but I have just been hoping that Denny, Dippy, and Daddles will do well! They can't all win." He shook his head, feeling quite worried.

Sam Starling scurried past, shouting, "Hurry, hurry!" He took up his place on an oak branch and called out the races and the names of those taking part.

"Just a minute, Sam," said Rab Rabbit. "We're the runners and you're the starter, but who is the judge?"

Sam waited for a second. "I know," he said. "Tim Tortoise must be judge."

Tim found himself being pushed to the front of the crowd. He was so happy that he could only say, "Thank you, oh, yes, thank you, oh, thank you very much."

So the meeting started. Rab Rabbit just beat Squib Squirrel in the running race, and to everyone's surprise Chirr Cricket jumped over two more blades of grass than Frank Frog and Hoppy Grasshopper.

Then came the swimming race! Denny, Dippy and Daddles Duckling lined up on the side of the pond. Terry, Tilly and Tommy Tadpole lined up in the water, and Sam shouted "Go!"

Off they went. Once round the pond and the ducklings were leading. Twice round the pond and the tadpoles were in front. Three times round, and Tim stretched his neck to get a better view of the winning post. Another second and the race was over.

"Who won, Tim?" everybody asked.

"Well, I was watching carefully," Tim said. "Yes, I was watching mighty carefully, mighty carefully indeed, and I think they all came in together. Yes, I really think all the racers won!"

Everybody cheered, and the six swimmers squeaked happily,

"All of us won!
What fun! What fun!"

Sally Lou Plays 'I Spy'

Little Sally Lou, the Field Mouse, had nothing to do—nothing in the world. Mother was busy washing up dishes in the kitchen. Father was seeing to the front door, which was always in need of repair. Everyone else she knew seemed to be away because it happened to be that time of the year when the grass is most green and even field mice feel the urge to roam.

So now Sally Lou trailed all by herself down the little winding footpath that led to the Great Main Road. Once she stopped to pick a flower, and once to play with the reflection of her tail in a pond. Each time she said to herself, "It's not much fun doing that alone, Sally Lou."

At last she came to the Great Main Road, and sitting down behind a tuft of grass waited eagerly for Something to Happen. It usually did when she was all alone, and she was not disappointed now.

Appeal for Help

She had not been waiting for more than a minute or two when a small field mouse came creeping quietly up from behind the hedge and said importantly, "Good morning! I'm Ernest, and my aunt is coming to stay with us for a week or so. She is supposed to be travelling along the Great Main Road, but she may have decided to take the meadow way instead. Would you please watch here while I keep a lookout on the other side of the hedge?"

Sally Lou looked up shyly at Ernest's white collar and grand whiskers.

"Certainly," she squeaked.

Just as Ernest was disappearing she added, "Wha—what does she look like, please?"

"Smallish, with mittens," said Ernest. "And a lavender bonnet."

Half an hour passed during which time the two small animals chatted and played at "I Spy" through the hedge which separated them.

Right, First Guess

At last Ernest cried excitedly, "I spy with my little eye something beginning with 'A'."

Sally Lou did not take long to guess that one!

"Aunt!" she called back.

"Right, first time, Sally Lou," laughed Ernest.

Listening from behind the tuft of grass, Sally Lou heard Ernest greet his aunt. A moment later he appeared holding the paw of a dear little field mouse dressed in a pale grey gown and a lavender bonnet.

"My aunt," said Ernest proudly. "And this," he added, "is a friend of mine, Aunt Primrose. She was helping to keep a lookout for you as well, in case you decided to come another way."

"Dear me," smiled the good lady. "How very kind. I never thought I should find a niece waiting for me at the end of my journey as well as a nephew! I think we had all better go home together and look at the new games I have got here in my bag, Ernest."

Then Ernest smiled at Sally Lou, and Sally Lou smiled at Ernest, and the three of them set off down the little winding footpath leading away from the Great Main Road.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

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The Home Forum

Barbados in The Morning

THE DECK of the ship was deserted and the engines still. The mast swung slowly from side to side, like a huge, sluggish metronome. Overhead the sky was faintly flushed with sunrise, and puffs of white cloud stood motionless. Within the purple rim of the horizon, the water was the color of blued steel, and, across it, flying fish skimmed swiftly, trailing a twinkling wake. A white catboat tacked in languid zigzags and the fishing fleet swayed gently with the swells, sails shimmering in the tremulous light. The big cargo barges poled soundlessly from ship to shore. The figures of the men, moving ceaselessly back and forth along the gunwales, were like black silhouettes—powerful, beautifully poised.

The island lay long and low, seeming to float upon the water, rather than to rise from it. A thin ribbon of mist followed the line of white beach, lacing in and out among the curving trunks of coconut palms. Above it, the fronds were feathery against the sky, and through it, the outlines of buildings were blurred, their brilliant colors dimmed. Far down beyond the Aquatic Club Pier, grooms were swimming their horses in the calm sea. Out of the heart of the island rose the fantastic forest of masts and spars and rigging which was the hidden Careenage.

* * *

We went ashore in a rowboat, for the launch was noisy and devoted to established schedules. Rowboats, on the other hand, were leisurely. They rode the waves with ponderous, ungainly dignity and the boatmen would burst into song on any excuse or none. Also, they shared our indifference to schedules.

Rounding into the mouth of the Careenage, we did not hit an outcoming barge simply because the bargemen united in pushing us off and our own crew pulled prodigiously on their oars. There followed an amicable exchange of opinion as to the relative seamanship of barge and boatmen. Then everyone smiled enchantingly and we went our respective ways—the barge toward sea and we to the Customs House.

* * *

It was very warm as we strolled along the embankment. The small breeze was shut off by the buildings lining the quay and the sun was higher. Hubbub dinned in our ears. On the galleries above, typewriters clicked within shuttered offices. There was the clang of a blacksmith's shop and the chink of chisels against limestone. Out of the warehouses came the thud of bales and the crash of packing cases. Over in the drydock, hammers beat their syncopated rat-a-tat-tat. The cries of the street-sellers mingled with the throbbing chant of the watermen along the bulkhead. Little two-wheeled burro carts rumbled slightly over the pavement to the mincing tread of tiny hoofs. Somewhere an automobile honked at the eddy of slow traffic in which it had been caught. Weaving it all together into a subtle pattern of rhythm and sound was the incessant murmur of native voices with their odd stress and cadence. It was the morning music of the island ports.

Leaning on the rail of one of the bridges spanning the canal, we gazed down upon the bustling activity which choked it. Weathered schooners, waiting for a load to carry round the island, had substituted garlands of bright washing for their dingy sails. Cargo boats were unloading to a tumult of shouting and singing. Sails rattled down as stevedores began to move the freight of lumber from a new arrival. Aboard the school-ship out of Nova Scotia, everything was shipshape. The brass gleamed and the paint shone. Every inch of the sleek hull was fit and businesslike. The high masts, towering above the island craft, were strong and glistening. The two men standing along the rail were fair of hair and skin. They, like the ship, were as alien to the gracious sloth of the tropics as if they were gods from another universe.

* * *

It was as we wandered on across the bridge in the general direction of Trafalgar Square that we met the two members of the Harbor Police who so delighted us. They reminded one of us, somehow, of a portrait, circa 1845, which used to hang in the dining-room at home. The original of the portrait had been a maternal grandfather, always of a nautical turn of mind, in a sailor suit at the age of three. Just wherein the resemblance lay, it was hard to say. They were not so stonily serious as he. They were much larger, dark of skin, and they did not clutch toy ships in their right hands. But the resemblance was there just the same. Partly it was the costumes they wore. The wide stiff brims of their hats were covered with snowy linen. Black ribbons, bearing the legend "Harbor Police," circled the crowns and terminated in ends which waggled insouciantly. Their white blouses were tucked into blue trousers with sculptured crispness, and the collars and cuffs of blue were broad and innocent. The black ties, billowing down the front, were even more voluminous than our grandparent's had been. But, most of all, it was something in their expressions, the way they moved, the way they spoke, which belonged to another century, a less complicated way of life.

* * *

The small square was shady. It was filled with the drowsy animation of many people going about their affairs very slowly. A group of soldiers idled out of sight around a corner. Little busses, giddy and gay as circus carts, rattled on their way easily. Men lounged in the shadows and women chatted quietly to a running accompaniment of low laughter. Children and dogs slipped in and out amongst the throng. The young officer from the ship in the roadstead and the girl in the white hat and ice-blue dress disappeared in the direction of narrow, congested Broad Street. The lists of things they were going to buy were long in their hands. Little by little, the movement grew less, the noises softer.

* * *

The shadows had shortened, become squat. The heavier scent of the sea mingled with the aroma of hot paving, teeming humanity, the strong, sweetish smell of soaking earth and steaming vegetation, to form the pervasive fragrance of tropical lands in the midday heat. Across the square, the monument and the church slumbered in the sun—almost, but not quite, incongruous with their detached air of English immutability.

THEDIA COX KENYON

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"BAHAMA COAL VENDOR": *A Water Color by Joseph W. Jicka*

IT IS RATHER unusual to find a picture of such striking pattern that is at the same time subtle in color as is this water color by Joseph W. Jicka. The tones are rich, but also grayed and quiet. The house is a subtle red, something of an old rose, and the greens, which are of considerable variety, have no raw notes. We have then a color balance on white paper, still apparent in the road and much of the sky, but all harmonized and regulated by structural lines of the composition. Regardless of the color, the lights and darks alone make a handsome pattern, bold and striking, and as direct in technique as if it had been dashed off in a few minutes. This has rather more of the Oriental aspect than usual, as the brush-strokes themselves have character and interest in addition to their function in the composition.

Although the title is "Bahama Coal Vendor," the man with his barrow and the small girl serve principally to connect the near and far parts of the picture by breaking up the otherwise harsh form of the road with its glaring contrast. I imagine that the title of the picture was an afterthought, perhaps as difficult as naming a baby. The general impression which he wished to create seems to have been air, light, and sunshine.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Young Galsworthy At Coombe

IN THESE surroundings, of which the keynotes were health, beauty, and sanity, young John, a pleasant, wholesome, and unspectacular boy, lived a pleasant, wholesome, and unspectacular life. The serenity of the father encompassed all the children, whose idol he was, and under his kindly eye they throve and prospered and were happy. . . . Of his own childhood *A Portrait* and *Awakening* contain many true details. All are confirmed by his sister's account:

Head of a firm in Old Jewry (my father) went regularly to town every morning at eleven, returning every evening at five. These easy hours left him plenty of time, in addition to his Saturdays and Sundays, to enjoy his home-life, his garden, and his "views," to his heart's content. . . .

Every fine evening, with a small child's hand in his, he would make his rounds of the gardens, paddocks and little home farmyard, stroking the cows, watching the chickens and baby pigs, peering into bushes for the latest birds' nests—all with a pleasure and eagerness as young and keen as that of the child by his side. He had a special affection for the three lovely Alderney cows, and liked to see them grazing in a large paddock right in the middle of the garden.

No recollection of those early days at Coombe is so vivid as that of those daily rounds with Father, or the excitement of learning to drive the old-fashioned "T-cart" to and from the station, to "take" him or "fetch" him home; with Johnnie's roan cob Bruce pulling hard at the reins, and portly old Haddon, the coachman, sitting beside one. . . . Such then, was life at Coombe—healthy, rational, comfortable, verging on luxury, tempered by common-sense.—From "The Life and Letters of John Galsworthy," by H. V. MARROT. (New York: Scribner.)

February Sun

Implicit in this clear unwavering light
Is the warmer, deeper gold of spring, and see!
The wood of the forsythia is bright
Against the darker branches—delicately
Burnished by sun, and quickened from the root.
The ground we walk on is hard and drab; yet how
Close beneath it waits the first thin shoot
Of crocus, green and ready even now!
The sparrows are disciplined to quiet waiting,
To ruffling against the cold, and flying low
Where the ice-sharp wind is broken, and abating
Their song to a throaty chirping in the snow;
But now they preen a little, and even dare
To test with a few bright notes this gentler air.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Come to the Hat Fair of Cuenca

CHRISTINE AND I had soon noticed that at early dawn every Thursday the roads leading to Cuenca became alive with the natives of the region as they came to the Panama Hat Fair. . . .

The Cholos, garbed in their very best, walk quickly with a rapid movement of their hips inherited from their Indian days. Shod in leather pumps, they avoid the puddles in the road and carry their contributions to the fair high on their persons. The pure Indians, packed down as usual, come heavily laden with earthen pots, alfalfa, and vegetables, but no matter what they carry, or how they are dressed, all bring a Panama hat.

Bearing little resemblance to the hat that we see in the shops, the crown appears to be square and about the edge is a long fringe of straw by which the weaver grasps the hat when carrying it. On all the roads leading to the city, commission agents have been stationed, anxious to buy the particular hats they want for that week's sales. Experts, they know at once by the straw and the technique where each hat comes from. . . .

Not less than 25,000 Panama hats are purchased each week at the fair. Such a volume of trade made me inquire just what percentage of Panama hats is produced by Cuenca and its environs. I was startled when I learned that more than eighty-five per cent of all the Panama hats of the world are made here in the province of Azuay and over half of them in the town of Cuenca. If I had been looking for the source of the Panama hat (which most of us associate with torrid weather), I would hardly have expected to find it in a region 8500 feet above sea-level in the temperate, and often frigid, Andes! The straw, the Toquilla fibre of which the hats are made, does not grow there, to be sure, but must be brought up miles from the dry littoral of Ecuador.—From "Ecuador the Unknown," by VICTOR WOLFGANG VON HAGEN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

The Kingdom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

READERS of the four Gospels are impressed by the references which Christ Jesus repeatedly made to the kingdom of God and the kingdom of heaven. In the Gospel of Matthew "the kingdom of heaven" is usually the form of expression; in the other Gospels the term "kingdom of God" is the customary form of expression. It seems that the terms as used are practically interchangeable.

It is apparent that Jesus taught that the goal of human desire could be found by entry into the mental state or experience termed heaven, or the kingdom of God. About this state of consciousness Jesus made many definite statements. On one occasion, relative to this kingdom, he declared (Luke 17:21), "Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." Thus he denied to this spiritual state any specific location, that is, in material space. It is found only in true consciousness, the spiritualized state. Then it follows that entrance to the kingdom is attained through gaining true consciousness, spiritualized thinking. When this goal is reached, one partakes of the heavenly blessings which God has so generously supplied for all His children.

This realization stimulates the seeker to turn his thought away from the material sense of life and its environment and to seek the things of Spirit, the things that are not seen by the material sense of vision. Jesus persistently taught the value of this experience, entrance into the kingdom, and the salvation, that is, freedom, arising from it. Into that spiritual state can enter nothing material, nothing unlike Spirit. It is the abiding place of Truth and Love.

Mary Baker Eddy defines "kingdom of heaven" in definite and practical terms in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 590): "The reign of harmony in divine Science; the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind; the atmosphere of Spirit, where Soul is supreme." Thus is described the state of consciousness termed "kingdom of heaven."

Mortals are greatly helped as they learn that this blessed state lies within reach of each one; that none are excluded. When thought is changed from a material to a spiritual basis, when belief in matter as real is abandoned, when understanding is gained that God's likeness is spiritual, not material, then there comes a realization of the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind, the kingdom of God.

A common concept held by Christendom has represented the kingdom as a state to be entered into through the gateway of death. Christian Science takes the opposite view; that is to say, the kingdom is a state of consciousness which may be gained whenever spiritual truth supplants material belief. And death does not hasten this experience. This teaching is wholly in accord with Paul's familiar admonition (Romans 12:2), "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." And the mind is renewed in proportion to the change of consciousness from a material to a spiritual basis. This is a present possibility for all who will take the necessary steps toward this precious goal, precious because it is the mental state in which all blessedness is brought into realization.

That Christ Jesus regarded this kingdom as priceless is obvious from the many parables he uttered regarding it. It was like a "treasure hid in a field," so precious that when a man found it, he would sell all he had in order to purchase the field. It was like a merchant seeking good pearls who, when he found one of great value, would part with all his earthly treasure in order to possess it. Again, this kingdom was likened to a net into which, when cast into the sea, were gathered fishes of many kinds, good and worthless. The former were saved and the latter thrown away. In this kingdom can abide only that which is spiritual, only that which is good, perfect, beautiful, and true. Nothing unlike perfection can enter "the atmosphere of Spirit."

The student of Christian Science learns that the real man, God's likeness, dwells forever in this spiritual state, the kingdom of heaven. The Psalmist knew this when he declared (Psalms 91:1), "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." As man, who is God's image, forever dwells in this "secret place," in this spiritual atmosphere, he is forever in the kingdom of heaven. He has never dwelt elsewhere, nor can he ever depart from that exalted state, because he is God's likeness. As God's handiwork is forever perfect, the real man can never be less than perfect. This, then, resolves itself into the conclusion that the real man, the son of God, has never been in need of healing, because he has never been other than perfect.

There follows the inevitable conviction that one's need is to claim the perfection of his true selfhood; that is, that he claim and assert the present and eternal perfection of real being. Man has never left the kingdom of God. As one claims his true selfhood, this kingdom, man's real abiding place, will be brought into realization.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL REINO DE LOS CIELOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LOS LECTORES de los cuatro Evangelios se sorprenden a veces de lo mucho que Cristo Jesús menciona el reino de Dios y el reino de los cielos. En el Evangelio de San Mateo "el reino de los cielos" es la forma de expresión que más se usa, en los otros Evangelios es más bien "el reino de Dios". Parece que los términos se usan casi en el mismo sentido.

Evidentemente Jesús enseñó que el fin u objetivo de los deseos humanos podría encontrarse al entrar en el estado mental o la experiencia que se llama el cielo, los cielos o el reino de Dios. Acerca de este estado de conciencia Jesús hizo una serie de declaraciones. En cierta ocasión dijo respecto de este reino (San Lucas, 17:21): "Ni dirán: ¡Helo aquí! o: ¡Helo allí! porque he aquí que el reino de Dios dentro de vosotros está." Así que negó a este estado espiritual cualquier lugar específico, es decir, lugar específico en el espacio material. Sólo se encuentra en la conciencia verdadera, la mentalidad espiritualizada. Resulta, pues, que la entrada en este reino se logra sólo por medio de la conciencia verdadera, el pensamiento espiritualizado. Cuando éste se haya alcanzado, uno participará de las bendiciones celestiales que Dios ha provisto tan generosamente para todos sus hijos.

Esta comprensión estimula al que busque la Verdad a volver sus pensamientos del concepto material de la vida y de su ambiente, para buscar más bien las cosas del Espíritu, las cosas que no se pueden percibir por medio del sentido material de la vista. Jesús enseñó persistentemente el valor de esta experiencia, a saber, la entrada en el reino celestial, y la salvación o la libertad, que proviene de ella. En este estado espiritual no puede entrar nada material, nada que no sea semejante al Espíritu. Es la morada de la Verdad y del Amor.

Mary Baker Eddy define el "reino de los cielos" en términos claros y prácticos en la página 590 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "El reino de la armonía en la Ciencia divina; el reino de la Mente inerrable, eterna y omnipotente; la atmósfera del Espíritu, en donde el Alma es suprema." Así se describe el estado de conciencia que se llama "reino de los cielos".

Significa una gran ayuda para los hombres el aprender que este estado bienaventurado está al alcance de cada uno de ellos, y que ninguno está excluído. Cuando el pensamiento cambie de una base material a una base espiritual, cuando la creencia en la materia como cosa real y verdadera se haya abandonado; cuando se haya alcanzado el entendimiento de que la semejanza de Dios es espiritual y no material, entonces nos vendrá la comprensión plena del reino de la Mente inerrable, eterna y omnipotente: el reino de Dios.

Un concepto común albergado por la cristiandad ha representado el reino de los cielos como un estado al cual se entra por el portal de la muerte. La Ciencia Cristiana toma una posición contraria; es decir, sostiene que el reino de los cielos es un estado de conciencia que sólo puede alcanzarse, cuando la verdad espiritual reemplaza la creencia material; y que la muerte no adelanta esta experiencia. Esta doctrina está completamente de acuerdo con la amonestación conocida de San Pablo (Romanos, 12:2); "No os conforméis con este siglo, sino antes transformaos, por la renovación de vuestra mente." Y la mente se renueva a medida que el modo de pensar cambie de una base material a una base espiritual. Esta es una posibilidad actual para todos aquellos que quieran tomar las medidas necesarias para la consumación de este objetivo tan precioso,—precioso, porque es el estado mental, en el cual se realiza nuestra bienaventuranza.

El que Cristo Jesús consideró este reino celestial como una cosa bien preciosa es evidente por las muchas parábolas que dijo con respecto a él:—que era como un tesoro "escondido en un campo", tan precioso que cuando un hombre lo halló, vendió todo cuanto tenía, para comprar aquel campo. También comparó el reino de los cielos a un mercader que buscaba perlas finas, el cual, cuando hubo encontrado una sola de gran precio, fué, y vendió todo cuanto tenía, para poder poseerla. En otra parábola dijo que el reino de los cielos es semejante a una red que fué echada en la mar y recogió toda clase de peces, algunos buenos, otros sin valor. Los primeros se guardaron, los otros se tiraron. En este reino puede permanecer sólo aquello que es espiritual, perfecto, bello y verdadero. Nada imperfecto puede entrar en "la atmósfera del Espíritu".

El discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana aprende que el hombre verdadero, la imagen de Dios, mora sempiternamente en este estado espiritual, el reino de los cielos. El Salmista sabía esto, cuando declaró (Salmos, 91:1): "El que habita en el retiro del Altísimo, morará seguro bajo la sombra del Omnipotente." Puesto que el hombre, que es la imagen de Dios, mora para siempre en este "retiro del Altísimo", en esta atmósfera espiritual,—está siempre en el reino de los cielos. En realidad no ha estado nunca en ninguna otra parte, ni puede estar separado jamás de este exaltado estado, porque es la semejanza de Dios. Puesto que la criatura de Dios es perfecta por siempre jamás, el hombre verdadero no puede nunca ser menos que perfecto. Como conclusión de esto resulta que el hombre real, el hijo de Dios, jamás ha necesitado salvación, porque no ha sido nunca otra cosa que perfecto.

De esto viene la convicción inevitable de que uno no tiene que hacer otra cosa que reclamar la perfección de su identidad verdadera; es decir, reclamar y sostener la perfección actual y eterna de la existencia verdadera. El hombre no ha dejado nunca el reino de Dios. A medida que uno reclame su individualidad verdadera, este reino, la morada verdadera del hombre, será para él un hecho real.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Orchard Night

Oh, lightly, lightly down the lane
Little feet fall quiet as rain
On mullein leaf and daisy petal,
Timothy and dock and nettle.

So softly, softly come and go
That not a man can hope to know
The path by which Night's pilgrims pass
To some dim Mecca in the grass.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

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Catalogue will be sent upon request

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1941 ☆☆R

Reform Asked In County Rule To Save Taxes

Taxpayers' spokesman for discarding outmoded habits of tradition and political expediency.

Sweeping reforms in Massachusetts County government—a century behind the time in some of its methods—were urged today to save taxpayers thousands of dollars annually.

Arthur C. Conley, a representative of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, told the Boston City Federation of Organizations that habits of tradition and political expediency must be discarded to achieve economy and efficiency in the counties.

Speaking to a small audience at the Y. W. C. A., Mr. Conley outlined four steps that should be taken without delay for improved county administration: centralized purchasing, extension of Civil Service to the 2,700 county employees in the Commonwealth, abolition of half the district courts in the State, and installation of modern office machines.

If the counties would adopt centralized purchasing, tremendous economies would result, Mr. Conley said. Pointing out the inefficiency in the present system, Mr. Conley said that in one instance a county paid $2 a gallon for floor wax, whereas the Commonwealth —which has centralized purchasing—bought the same amount for 65 cents.

If political considerations could be laid aside, abolition of 30 to 40 of the State's 72 district courts would be another money-saving step, Mr. Conley said. He asserted that at present no more than six of the disfrict courts operate on what is adjudged a full-time basis.

Many counties, including Suffolk County, still do much clerical work that could be done at half the cost and in far less time by modern office machines. Some county offices, he said, do not have adding machines. In Suffolk County the use of photostatic recording in the Registries of Deeds and Probate would greatly reduce the cost of duplicating records, the speaker said.

Mr. Conley also urged complete revision of fees charged by the counties for various services. Many fees are still used that were established over a century ago, he said.

Webster Branch Retention Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner recommended today that the ICC disapprove the application of the Providence, Webster and Springfield Railroad for permission to abandon approximately 11 miles of track between Webster Junction and Webster, and a one-mile branch between Webster Mills and East Village, all in Worcester County, Mass.

The examiner said operation of the trackage for the most part had been profitable and its abandonment would not be in the public interest.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER SNOW COLDER FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional light snow; not much change in temperature tonight; Tuesday clearing and colder; variable winds tonight becoming fresh northwest Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 20 degrees.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light snow and not much change in temperature tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

Maine: Fair and not much change in temperature tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair in the north, mostly cloudy in the south portion; not much change in temperature tonight; Tuesday fair except for snow squalls in the mountains; colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh west to southwest winds tonight becoming fresh to strong northwest Tuesday over north portion and gentle variable winds becoming fresh to strong northwest Tuesday over the south portion; weather partly cloudy in the north, overcast with snow tonight followed by clearing Tuesday over the south portion.

Block Island to Hatteras: Fresh southwest shifting to west winds tonight over the south portion and fresh south shifting to fresh to strong west winds late tonight over the north portion, weather cloudy preceded by rain over central and rain or snow over the extreme north portion tonight; partly cloudy Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

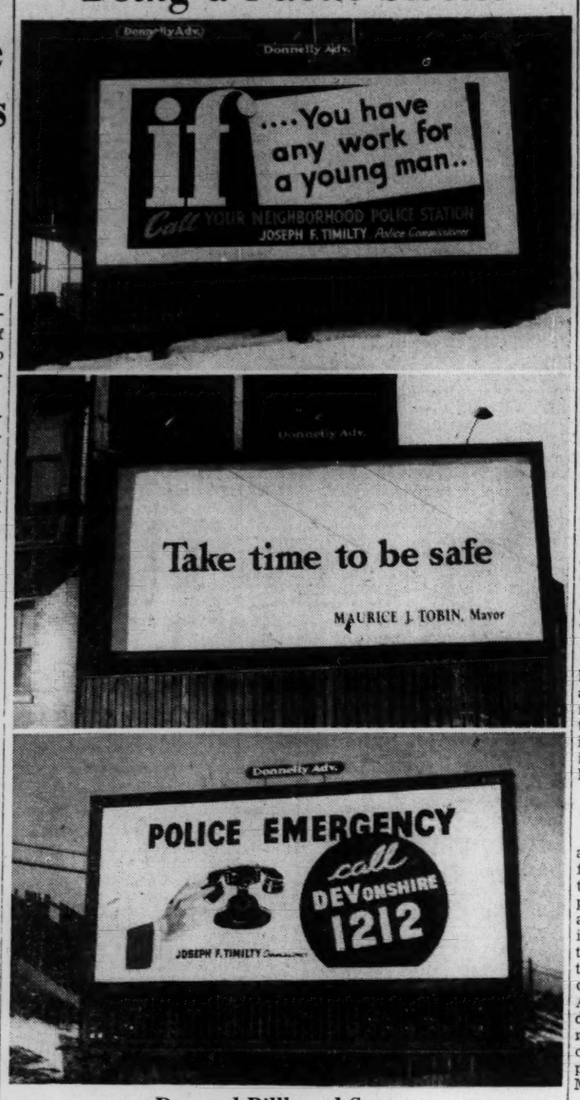
	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	15	New Orleans	55	54
Chicago	20	19	New York	25	24
Denver	29	27	Norfolk	36	28
Kansas City	31	31	Philadelphia	29	24
Los Angeles	56	54	St. Louis	30	30
Miami	51	51	San Francisco	51	50
Minneapolis	10	10	Washington	32	..

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., February 17.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:31 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 3:57 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:47 p. m.

Doing a Public Service



Donated Billboard Space

Given by the Donnelly Company for worthy civic and educational projects.

Top: The appeal of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty for odd jobs for young men which brought such a response that the oversupply became a problem.

Center: The safety poster put out by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles in co-operation with mayors of various cities.

Bottom: Educational poster of the Boston Police Department.

Billboards Lining Highways Shout a Warning to Drivers

Snowbanks hedge the highway. Ice glitters in the curving road. The motorist jumps to alert attention. A billboard looms up ahead.

"Take time to be safe." The five-word warning seems almost to speak out loud. The motorist glances down self-consciously at the telltale indicator on the speedometer. Well, maybe he was taking it a bit fast. His foot relaxes its pressure on the accelerator.

But unconsciously he speeds up his pace again, and swinging a curve in a slight skid he finds himself confronted with another startling reminder: "Cautious driving begins with you." It is signed simply, "Maurice J. Tobin, Mayor."

By the time he has been aroused by two warnings against careless driving and a suggestion that he "attend church regularly," Mr. Motorist has begun to wonder who's at the bottom of all this.

The Objective

Is it just the Mayor shaking a finger at him, or is there more to it than that?

Yes, there is more than that. There's the motor safety campaign of Registrar Frank A. Goodwin, to be sure. But Mr. Goodwin has a partner. In this case, it's the Donnelly advertising company which donates the billboard space for these posters. It's a part of a regular program—a program under which some 300 of the Donnelly billboards through the eastern part of the State are donated to public welfare enterprises, such as the Red Cross drive, the Community Fund campaign, or Police Department educational projects.

In the words of Edward C. Donnelly Jr., President of John Donnelly & Sons, and recently elected President of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America:

"It has been a policy of our company for many years to set aside a portion of our outdoor advertising facilities for the advancement of worthy civic, religious, educational and charitable causes. We derive immense satisfaction from the knowledge that not only are we able to assist our clients by rendering a fine type of outdoor advertising service, but we have become an integral part of each community by including in our public service program co-operation with the various social agencies that require prominent publicity to carry on their constructive work."

Police Poster

In the case of the poster put out by the Police Department asking people to notify their neighborhood police station if they had any work for a young man, the appeal brought in such a landslide of odd-jobs that it almost became necessary to edit the sign with a "don't."

The purpose of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty in publicizing the emergency number, Devonshire 1212, is to fix this number sharply in the mind of the public in order to make quickly available the police protection of the community.

The "take time to be safe" warnings were sponsored by the mayors of the various cities in which the signs were posted in co-operation with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. The new highway safety campaign posters are rather gruesome, and advertising people question whether such pictures bring forth the right reaction. But Registrar Goodwin apparently believes that the careless driver needs to be startled into a realization of what his recklessness may mean.

While it is sometimes difficult to trace a reduction in automobile casualties to any one thing, it is the hope of the Donnelly company and Registrar Goodwin that their co-operative billboard campaign really brings results in better driving. They believe it does, and recall the experience of Portland, Maine. The first month the posters were up last year, the number of accidents totalled only six. The figure for the same month of the previous year was 18.

Other Evidence

Nationally, too, on billboards which sentinel the highways and byways of the country, may be found evidence of this non-commercial program of outdoor advertising. A few years ago the Outdoor Advertising Association of America reproduced Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" on posters throughout the States.

Permission was obtained for the use of this masterpiece, and considerable expense was devoted to its reproduction, the plan being to put out a well known work of art each year for public enjoyment and education. This project was sidetracked, however, because of the need for these billboards for war relief appeals and other emergency calls.

The National Association of Manufacturers puts out a public service poster each year. This year its theme is national solidarity and national defense. It will appear soon throughout the country on billboards donated by members of the Outdoor Advertising Association.

Ways, Means Group Against Lottery

Rejection of the six bills to establish a State lottery to finance old-age assistance costs was favored today by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means when it reported adversely on the measure.

The Committee's action came after a public hearing was held last week at which various church groups, civic, political and social leaders sharply opposed a State lottery on moral and financial grounds.

A vigorous battle to overturn the adverse Committee report is anticipated in the House and Senate.

'America' Sung First In Boston

Patriotic hymn that has inspired thousands was heard in the historic Park Street Church.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Perhaps it was patriotic ardor inspired by the month of February and its anniversaries of Lincoln and Washington or maybe just the spirit of the times but passing the Park Street Church the other day we got to thinking about the much-loved patriotic hymn "America." In this famous Boston church the song was sung for the first time at a children's celebration of American independence on July 4, 1832. The Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, a native of Boston, and a graduate of Harvard said he wrote the song on the inspiration of the moment and that it was finished in a half hour. While the words of America are original the music is not. The melody has been used at various times as a national hymn not only in America and Great Britain but in France, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and other lands.

* * *

Mistletoe grows in New England! Not the same species so popular at Christmas, most of which comes from the south, but true mistletoe nevertheless. It's a tiny variety, parasitic upon the black spruce, and it grows no larger than one inch in height. Usually it is so tiny as to be actually shorter than the spruce needles. The plant was completely overlooked by early American botanists and was not discovered until 1871. A complete report is given in the current issue of the New England Naturalist, publication of the New England Museum of Natural History.

* * *

Strangest of the requests made by recent visitors to the office of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was that of a bright-appearing youth, definitely of college age, who presented a printed form headed "License to Hunt Buffaloes on Boston Common." He desired the signatures of the Mayor and the Park Commissioner. Mr. Berlandi, the Mayor's secretary, consulted Assistant City Clerk John J. Hines. Upon questioning, they found the young man was being initiated into a college fraternity and. . . .

Not wishing to disappoint the youth, Mr. Hines turned his back and carefully penned the signatures of Mayor Tobin and Park Commissioner William P. Long—with the penmanship inaccurate enough to be easily spotted as somebody's joke.

* * *

Remember the simulated air raid on New England staged last month? By way of writing finish to that test of civilian-military air raid defense methods, the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company reports that during the four-day test 5,808 calls were routed from observation posts in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Northern Connecticut to the Information Center at the Chelsea Armory. In addition 487 calls were handled from the armory to Air Raid Wardens in cities and towns which "attacking" planes were approaching.

* * *

Fifteen years ago Prof. Norbert Weiner, Massachusetts Institute of Technology's genius in abstruse mathematics, conceived the idea of combining Hollywood technique with the most advanced mathematical engineering methods to produce a "cinema integraph," now the latest addition to Technology's new central bureau for solving difficult mathematical problems. This machine uses motion picture film to present the mathematical "thinking cap" part of the device with the various factors involved in any problem at hand. The new device is expected to tremendously aid researchers and engineers in solving problems that would ordinarily take a staff of experts from one to two months to solve, cutting the time down to hours. While the machine is still in the final stages of development, problems of ship design are already lined up for solution by naval architects who want to determine various stresses and strains in newly planned vessels for national defense.

* * *

While the density and thickness of the insulation in electric refrigerators is a direct measure of their ability to keep the cold air inside cabinets—in other words, prevent leaks—Westinghouse engineers at the Springfield, Mass., laboratories who thought they had achieved maximum efficiency in their 1940 models have found ways to step up efficiency 10 per cent in the latest boxes.

For example, using fiberglass insulation instead of former types the thickness of the batting can be reduced 25 per cent, thereby adding to the amount of storage space inside the box without adding to its exterior size. Fiberglass is lighter weight, odorless, fireproof, verminproof, and does not absorb moisture, they point out. Fiberglass is the trade name for fibers made of glass and fashioned into thick, insulating blankets, another use for which has been discovered by gardeners who use it for a winter mulch to cover over their garden during the cold months.

Boston's New Tube Goes Into Service

Wide World

Huntington Avenue Subway Opened

Upper: The official party of nearly 200 public officials, distinguished guests and newspapermen inspect the new Symphony Station of the Huntington Avenue subway. The party rode to the station in the first cars to descend the newly-completed ramp at Opera Place.

Lower: Mayor Maurice J. Tobin drives the last spike to complete the connection between the surface track and the new subway at the ramp at Opera Place. It took the Mayor eight blows to drive the gilded spike. He missed twice.

Swedish Bark To Bring More Cargoes to Hub

Port of Boston's maritime "guest of honor"—the Swedish four-masted bark Abraham Rydberg, is expected to pay a return visit to this port, it was learned today. The present cargo of nearly 3,000 tons of cotton seed meal is being discharged rapidly, and it is believed the Rydberg will return to Santos, Brazil, in ballast, to pick up another full load of the cotton seed fertilizer, in 100-pound bags, for Boston.

To facilitate the discharge of the present cargo, the American Stevedoring Corporation obtained a couple of "donkey engines" to hoist the bagged meal out of the holds. Roscoe H. Prior, head of the company, forecast today that the cargo would be out by the end of this week. Sailing time has not yet been determined.

The tall masts, with yards and maze of rigging attracts countless visitors, but no one is allowed on board the old-type square rigged sailing vessel, one of the few of its type still in active service. Primarily a training ship for potential officers of the Swedish merchant marine, the craft takes cargoes when possible, to help defray costs of the schoolship.

About 20 cadets are on board the ship now, each of whom paid the Abraham Rydberg Foundation $250 for the privilege of learning seamanship and navigation. The course is normally nine to ten months, with each cadet receiving $6 a month and "found."

Because of the war, however, these cadets have been aboard more than a year, with every prospect of staying indefinitely. To return to Sweden at present would involve too much risk because of heavily mined areas, and the fact that "passports" would be required from both German and British authorities to allow the ship in and out of Sweden.

While in Boston the crew and cadets showed deep interest in ski possibilities, and in skating. They have been entertained widely, and last Saturday, four of the officers went to Gloucester as guests of Capt. Ben Pine, for a clam chowder such as only Gloucester fishermen can make, held in honor of Capt. Stirling Hayden, skipper who turned actor, and is starring in a new motion picture known as "Virginia." Capt. Hayden sailed a brig from Gloucester to Tahiti a few years ago.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Testimonial program to Paderewski presented by the Longy School of Music in recognition of the Golden Anniversary of his debut in the United States. The featured artist will be Doda Conrad, baritone. The program will follow a lecture by Mlle Nadia Boulanger on the Bach Cantatas. The public is cordially invited to attend without charge. At 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8 p. m.

Forum and protest meeting on "Resolved: That the small home owners should pay taxes on larger assessments than the legislators." In Faneuil Hall, at 7:30 p. m.

Musicale of the Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m.

Tuesday

Chromatic Club Concert with Jeannette Cameron, pianist, Zaruhi Kimasian, soprano, Mrs. Lewis A. Armistead, accompanist, Mary Sawyer, violinist, and Dorothea Jump accompanist. At the Hotel Copley-Plaza, at 10:30 a. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, third lecture of 4 series by Margaret George on "Furniture Styles of the English Regency, American Empire, and Victorian Periods." From 10 to 12 a. m. for home-makers, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business people. Gallery talk on "Italian Paintings I" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Meeting of the Boston Browning Society. Miss Jeannette Marks, Head of English Literature Department, Mount Holyoke College, will speak on "The Treasure Islands of the Brownings," illustrated with sixty lantern slides, at 3 p. m. A session of the Study Group will be held at 1:45 p. m. the subject will be "Rabbi Ben Ezra" and "Fra Lippo Lippi." E. Melville Quinby, leader. In the Salon, Hotel Vendome, Boston.

Annual meeting of the Boston Area Council of Churches; official alunching of the United Christian Mission drive. Opening address at 3:30 p. m.; roundtable conferences at 4:45 p. m.; supper at 6:15 p. m. At the Harvard Church, Brookline.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.

Radio Timetable: Page 12.

NYA to Aid Soldiers

Establishment of a National Youth Administration "residents" center adjacent to Camp Edwards for boys who will perform work which will relieve soldiers for combat training is planned in the near future, John L. Donovan, State NYA Administrator, revealed today.

Huntington Tube in Service As Tobin Drives Gilded Spike

Pounding home a gilded spike with an all-but-the-first-stroke, well-aimed sledgehammer — also highly gilded—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin put the finishing touches Sunday afternoon on Boston's new Huntington Avenue Subway.

Old Sol smiled down warmly upon the large crowd which had braved a chilling wind to watch the ceremonies. A few minutes later, the first cars rolled down the incline, loaded in much the manner of a rush-hour swarm of commuters with officials of the Boston Elevated Railway, members of the Board of Trustees, public officials, and representatives of various Back Bay civic organizations.

Just before the three-car train pulled into the first stop at Symphony Station, someone inadvertently leaned on the "next stop" button, as though a bit apprehensive that the cars might slide by with no opportunity to give the new entrance the once-over. But ample opportunity was provided for inspection of the new facilities. And one's first impression on stepping from the car was that of gleaming white paint and a certain odor of "newness" not generally associated with subway stations.

Boarded Cars

After the Mayor and invited guests had inspected the facilities which will aid Boston commuters in rapid transit to downtown points, the group again boarded the cars and a second stop was made at the new Mechanics Station. After the official once-overs and enthusiastic nods of approval, the Subway was opened to the public at 3:30. Regular service soon found Bostonians taking the new $7,125,737 subway extension much as a matter of course.

After all, subways are nothing new to Hub citizens. This latest addition to Boston's Elevated-Subway system—the second largest project in the history of the Works Projects Administration, being exceeded only by the La Guardia Airport in New York City —is now linked with the Boylston Street Subway, and the Tremont Street subway, which is said to be the oldest underground street railway in America.

It is estimated that approximately 14,000 passengers daily will benefit by the triple functions for which the new subway was designed—to save time, improve traffic conditions, and stimulate business. Residents and businessmen along Huntington Avenue and adjacent streets were warmly praised by Mayor Tobin for the patience displayed while construction was under way.

Cost of Project

This work, taking nearly four years to complete, cost the city of Boston only $1,930,335 compared with WPA funds in the amount of $5,195,402. Of the total cost, Mayor Tobin stated, $4,824,542 will be paid for labor, thereby saving practically that same amount for the city in welfare payments which would have been necessary if this work had not been provided. The cost will be met, he added, without adding one cent to the tax rate.

Now, with the tracks functioning regularly underground, the surface rails on Huntington Avenue and on Boylston Street as far as the Arlington Street entrance will be removed, that tunnel entrance covered over, and the streets repaved and beautified. Everything possible, it was promised by the Mayor and members of the Transit Commission, will be done to improve conditions along this thoroughfare. A traffic underpass at the junction of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, scheduled for completion this summer, will aid further in speeding traffic into downtown Boston.

Following the inspection trip, dinner was served at the Hotel Minerva. Former Representative George Demeter, President of the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association, presided at the dinner, which was under the joint auspices of the Bay Back Association and the City of Boston.

City Hall Annex Plans Approved

Presidential approval for allotment of $105,118 for rehabilitation of Haymarket Square Relief Station as an annex to Boston City Hall was received today by Denis W. Delaney, State Work Projects Administrator.

This is the Federal contribution to remodeling the old Haymarket Square building for administrative use. The Boston Public Buildings Department will be co-sponsors with the Federal Government.

Work planned includes replacing floors and stairways, tearing down partitions and building new ones, remodeling plumbing, lighting and other facilities and certain roofing, masonry and plastering details.

Voting Machine Hearing Opens, Views Divided

Supporters say use of device would reduce fraud, speed count, and prevent mistakes.

State-wide installation of voting machines to reduce fraudulent voting, speed up results, and cut down ballot mistakes, was both favored and opposed vigorously today before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws.

Democratic and Republican members of the Legislature, including Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic floor leader in the Senate, and Representative Samuel G. Atkinson, Republican of Brooklinefi and private citizens were among those favoring the installation of voting machines while those opposed were R. Dexter Tolman, of Worcester, manufacturer of the present ballot boxes used in Massachusetts, and Chandler W. Johnson, of Cambridge, one of the leaders in the campaign for a city manager form of government in his city.

Appearing before the Committee to urge passage of a bill filed by William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and himself, requiring the State to supply voting machines, Senator Dolan estimated the total cost at approximately $6,000,000. He explained that about 6,000 voting machines at $1,000 each would be needed.

Move to Spread Cost

To spread the cost over a period of years, the Senate Democratic leader proposed that the machines first be supplied to the large cities for use in the November, 1942, State election. Machines could be supplied to other communities

Senator Dolan pointed out that the necessity of recount would be almost completely eliminated by voting machines, referring to the two-weeks period needed to recount 2,000,000 ballots cast in the November, 1940, gubernatorial election.

In New York City, Senator Dolan continued, the results of an election are known within an hour or two after the polls close, whereas the results in a Massachusetts State-wide election are sometimes not definitely known until the afternoon following the closing of the polling places.

Aid to Democracy

Representative Atkinson said the proposal for State-wide use of voting machines is sound. "It would streamline the Democratic process at the time when the Democratic process is being severely tested." The Representative pointed out that in Brookline the voting machines have been exceptionally satisfactory.

John F. Cahill, Representative of the Democratic State Committee, favored the voting machine legislation, stating that costly recounts would be eliminated. He told the Committee that a State-wide recount costs $750,000.

Miss Marion C. Nichols, Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Advocate, favored voting machines, contending that they would eliminate the great expense entailed for counters. However, she proposed that the municipalities pay for their own machines.

Special Study Urged

Philip L. Bowker, former Republican Representative and now member of the Metropolitan District Commission, proposed that the question of State-wide use of voting machines be submitted to a special commission for study.

Mr. Tolman, one of the opponents, insisted that voting machines would not eliminate fraudulent voting. He stated that two years ago in Pawtucket, R. I., voting machines recorded votes totaling more than 100 per cent of the registered voters. He said they were tried out in Chicago, and were "fixed up the day before by resetting the automatic levers and counters."

Connolly's Plea For Warrants Is Heard by Court

Behind doors barred to spectators and press, Judge John G. Brackett of Boston Municipal Court today heard the request of John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, for warrants against 11 witnesses who testified against him in the bribery trial last spring.

The former Clerk, found guilty in April of charges of soliciting and accepting gratuities, appeared before the Judge last Friday with his original request for warrants against the witnesses.

Warrants sought by Mr. Connolly are directed against 11 of his employees while he was in office and places bribery charges against them. Judge Brackett only allowed Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, Reuben Lurie, former investigator for the Boston Bar Association and now Chairman of the State Board of Parols and Pardons, and Mr. Connolly to enter the court room today.

In the group of nearly 150 men and women gathered outside the court room were many prominent members of the Boston Bar Association, including Judge Frederic H. Chase, President of the Bar Association at the time the Connolly investigation was started.

Selective Service Revised List Issued for Massachusetts

By the Associated Press

A revised list, showing the total number of men required from each Massachusetts draft board area for induction into the armed forces up to June 30, 1941, was made public today by the State Selective Service Headquarters.

The announcement said that sufficient numbers of men now have been classified to enable headquarters to establish a percentage of class 1-A men that can reasonably be applied to the total registration, but it pointed out that until classification is complete, "any quota is a tentative quota."

It was further explained that the quota was based on the number of Class 1-A registrants instead of total registration "to remove a hardship from those local board areas having a large alien population or, for example, one in which a large number of men were engaged in necessary work on national defense projects. In cases such as above, it would be clearly unfair to base the quota on the total registration including aliens, and then apply it to the lesser number of men available after aliens and those deferred for other reasons had been deducted from the total.

The quotas for the Draft Boards in the following cities and towns are listed herewith:

Adams, 85; Amesbury, 68; Andover, 62; Arlington Board 4, 66; Board 5, 55; Athol, 177; Attleboro, 179.

Barnstable, 97; Belmont, 248; Beverly, 115; Billerica, 107; Boston, 3,730; Braintree, 195; Brockton Board 40, 51; Board 41, 99; Board 42, 94; Brookline, 209.

Cambridge, 378; Chelsea, 339; Chicopee, Board 51, 256; Board 52, 130; Clinton, 121; Concord, 93.

Danvers, 88; Dedham, 77.

Easthampton, 134; Everett, 213.

Fairhaven, 42; Fall River, Board 61, 100; Board 62, 79; Board 63, 94; Board 64, 91; Board 65, 213; Falmouth, 75; Fitchburg, Board 67, 115; Board 68, 63; Framingham, 93.

Gardner, 147; Gloucester, 164; Grafton, 90; Greenfield, 123; Groton, 109.

Haverhill, Board 75, 148; Board 76, 203; Holyoke, Board 77, 168; Board 78, 168.

Lawrence, Board 79, 84; Board 80, 110; Board 81, 119; Lee, 179; Leominster, 81; Lowell, Board 84, 63; Board 85, 80; Board 86, 139; Board 87, 101; Lynn, Board 88, 135; Board 89, 38; Board 90, 40; Board 91, 119.

Malden, 243; Marlboro, 105; Marshfield, 78; Medford, 269; Melrose, 139; Methuen, 162; Middleboro, 60; Milford, 168; Milton, 110; Montague, 134.

Natick, 98; Needham, 135; New Bedford, Board 107, 101; Board 108, 105; Board 109, 226; Board 110, 127; Newburyport, 82; Newton, 236; North Adams, 71; North Attleboro, 146; Northampton, 161; Northbridge, 96; Norwood, 68.

Palmer, 113; Peabody, 119; Pittsfield, Board 122, 114; Board 123, 135; Plymouth, 123; Quincy, 354; Revere, 202.

Salem, Board 130, 152; Board 131, 204; Saugus, 141; Somerville, 540; Southbridge, 71; Somerset, 98; Spencer, 93; Springfield, Board 140, 95; Board 141, 330; Board 142, 145; Board 143, 122; Board 144, 115; Board 145, 169; Swampscott, 44; Taunton, Board 147, 93; Board 148, 60.

Wakefield, 217; Waltham, Board 150, 142; Board 151, 93; Walpole, 157; Ware, 208; Watertown, 176; Webster, 98; Westfield, 206; West Springfield, 50; Weymouth, 104; Whitman, 105; Winchester, 165; Winthrop, 70; Woburn, 81; Worcester, Board 164, 63; Board 165, 102; Board 166, 129; Board 167, 116; Board 168, 104; Board 169, 99; Board 170, 130; Board 171, 110.

Nantucket 5; Edgartown, 35.

New Induction Call Issued; Fourth Draft Is on Tuesday

From National Defense training points today come the following items:

New Call for Men: Maj.-Gen. James A. Woodruff has issued a new induction call for 5,854 men to report March 10. These men will be principally from Connecticut which has been requested to furnish 3,514. Maine has been called upon for 976, Vermont for 376 and Rhode Island for 988. All will join the 43rd Division except some of the Connecticut selectees who will go to the 208th Coast Artillery. A call for some 600 men from New Hampshire will be made later.

Fourth Draft Tomorrow: Swifter and swifter are recruits being put through the selective service mills and transported to reception centers and finally to training areas. Tomorrow's selectees are scheduled to be inducted under the fourth selective service call.

Brothers Graduate: Sergeants W. H. and J. B. Jackson, brothers from Cambridge, Mass., were among men graduated Saturday from the leading Gunnery and Bombing School of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Negro Assignments: Confusion arising over the rejection of two Negro recruit candidates from Connecticut brought the following explanation from Col. William A. Collier, in charge of personnel, First Corps Area Headquarters: "Rejection of two Negroes in Connecticut, one a volunteer, could not under any circumstances be construed as an effort to differentiate between white and negro soldiers. The War Department takes white the negro trainees insofar as it has units in which to assign them and facilities including shelter, equipment and hospitals in which to care for them." The two Negroes were rejected after the State's negro quota for the third draft was filled.

"Bookoo Hashmarks": Master Sergeant Edward A. Parker of Arlington, chief clerk in the 26th Division Headquarters Detachment at Camp Edwards, has the longest period of service of any enlisted man in the detachment and is the only one who was in the World War. This is his third period of induction into Federal Service. His 21 years of service entitle him to seven service stripes, commonly referred to as "hashmarks." His first induction was for duty on the Mexican border in 1916. He is the proud owner of a division citation, bestowed by Maj.-Gen. Daniel Needham in 1939 for "initiative and ingenuity in preparing the equipment of his section."

Washington's Day and Vacation Treats Ahead for Hub Pupils

School children of Boston and many suburban communities will have an opportunity this week to catch up on various non-school activities ranging from ice skating to visiting various museums because of Washington's Birthday and the week-long February vacation.

With cold and clear weather, the prospects for ice skating are good. There is, however, hardly enough snow for sledding. Among the leading indoor attractions are special events at various cultural institutions.

The Children's Museum has planned five days of specialized attractions during the present school holiday week, according to Mildred E. Manter, Director.

Closed today, as usual, the following days will include a variety of educational events designed to interest the youngsters. Tomorrow will be "Tropics Day," featuring flora, fish, and fauna, while prehistoric monsters take over the show on Wednesday. Thursday has been chosen as "Zoo Day," and on Friday afternoon movies of American Indians will be shown. Saturday's program will be devoted to Washington's birthday.

The Museum of Fine Arts on Huntington Avenue announces special movies at 3 p. m. next Saturday afternoon. In keeping with the observance of George Washington's Birthday, the first of the four brief films scheduled for the program is entitled the "Colonial Planter" and was filmed at Williamsburg, Va.

Another film is entitled the "People of Mexico." Both this and the "Colonial Planter" are new movies and have not been shown before. Two other films, relatively new, are also scheduled for the hour-long program. They are entitled "Mexican Arts and Crafts" and "Colonial Children." The latter production was filmed in the period rooms of the Museum.

Youngsters interested in trilobites, dinosaurs, geology, geography, strange places and strange things of the past will find plenty of interesting exhibits at the Museum of Natural History on Berkeley Street.

Parents may find a useful opportunity to interest their youngsters in American history and institutions by visiting some of the historical points of interest around Boston.

Parliament Sq. Railings Go

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Fifteen tons of metal railing surrounding the lawns of Parliament Square were carted away today for conversion into ships, tanks, and guns on the proposal of members of both houses.

WORK IS LIGHTER AND MONDAY BRIGHTER
When you use a modern
ELECTRIC WASHER
See the 1941 low-priced Electric washers TODAY. They save time, save money, save your energy.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY of New Hampshire

WATTS MY NAME

Preparing for British War Relief Ball

Cushing-Gellatly

The Committee Discusses the Souvenir Program

Committee members have been working for the past fortnight to have every last detail in readiness for the event Thursday night at the Copley-Plaza. The ballroom will be "very Londonish" as Mrs. David R. Sigourney, in charge of decorations, is seeing to it that it reflects the true English atmosphere. Seated above are the general committee workers. Left to right they are: Mrs. Carleton Pike, Sargent Collier, Miss Polly Cotter, Miss Eleanor Frothingham, Charles Curran, Mrs. Robert Hillyer, and Nathaniel Saltonstall. Mrs. Hillyer is the wife of the poet who is doing a special poem for the program.

Needy Youths To Get Aid At Harvard

Continued from Page 1

40 totaled $265,479 and benefited 663 men, of whom 36 were from Massachusetts.

The new work program, if established, will be in addition to that of the Student Employment Office, which last year enabled 1,316 men—"four out of every ten in the university—to earn more than $260,000 in outside jobs. It will also supplement "Temporary Student Employment" within the University, which last year provided 178 boys with nearly $40,000.

It is Harvard's purpose, Dr. James B. Conant, President, has stated often, to make it possible eventually for any student anywhere to come to Harvard regardless of his family's income. The new scholarships announced today take the college a long way along this road, Harvard officials feel.

They have been made possible by bequests received from the Alexander G. Mercer Fund and from the estate of Mrs. Clara B. Kimball of Boston, it is announced.

Competitive Basis

Those wishing to apply for the money, which will be available to Freshmen entering Harvard next September, should write to the Committee on Scholarships, University Hall, Cambridge.

Awards will be made on the same competitive basis of school records, scholarship examinations, extra-curricular activities, and character references as in the other 17 National Scholarship States, Dean Hanford said.

The college is "particularly interested in the well-rounded type of individual who has done more in school than make a good academic record," he stated.

This year there were 526 day students at Harvard. The only provision for them was a building, Dudley Hall, where they could study and eat lunch on a cooperative basis. Twice as many persons applied for admission as could be conveniently handled.

Next year, for a cost of from $50 to $80, they will be able to rent study-rooms in the Freshmen dormitories and the upperclassmen Houses. For $40 to $80 more they will be allowed to eat in the dining halls. This is a substantially smaller amount than that charged resident students.

The aim, according to Dean Hanford, is to give the commuters "almost as complete a college life as if he lived in residence."

Pageant Depicts Birth, Growth Of Republican Party

The birth and growth of the Republican Party, depicted in a series of dramatic episodes, was presented in the pageant "Republican Fantasy," for members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Saturday afternoon. Written and produced by Mrs. Allan L. Priddy and Mrs. William M. Tanner, the first episode covered the birth of "Republica." The second scene was staged in the office of the Detroit "Herald-Tribune" in the year 1854, at which time the Republican Party was founded.

An old-fashioned quilting bee, such as was supposed to have taken place in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1856, gave those taking part an opportunity to display many authentic costumes of the period, several of which actually had been worn at the White House, and loaned to the Club by various women of Greater Boston. This was followed by a scene in the Red Room of the White House, in which Mary Todd Lincoln entertained during an afternoon at home.

The fifth episode advanced the Republican Party to the occupancy of the White House by Theodore Roosevelt and his family. Besides the humorous incidents portraying life among the younger Roosevelts, the pageant included a skit by members representing the well-known Floradora Sextet.

Music during the performance was under the direction of Mrs. Moses H. Gulesian.

His Congregation Talks Back And Vermont Minister Loves It

CHARLOTTE, Vt., Feb. 17 (AP)—The Rev. Philetus H. McDowell, pleased at the way members of his congregation "talked back" to his Sunday sermon, admitted today that before the service opened he was afraid of what the reaction would be.

"I had a great deal of fear concerning the meeting," he said, "but the conservative Vermont people took hold and we were going strong until the end."

Emphasizing that he wanted to keep away from the "stunt" angle, the clergyman said he was satisfied "the ice is broken in our efforts to break through the crust of indifference concerning religion."

The little Congregational Church was crowded with 100 persons—a heavy increase in attendance—and the congregation became so interested that the services lasted 25 minutes longer than usual.

The discussion covered such topics as "What can this church do to aid Great Britain win the present war?"

To this question, the Rev. Mr. McDowell said his answer was: "As a federated church of both Baptists and Congregationalists, we could do nothing, but, as individuals, we can give to world relief and give all aid to Great Britain."

Other questions asked the minister, who completes his nine months duty as supply pastor June 15, were:

"Why not one Protestant Church instead of so many sects and creeds?"

"Why doesn't the church command as important a place in periodicals and books as other subjects?"

"People seem to have strong convictions about social and economic theories; why don't they hold as strong convictions about the church?"

One parishioner—a schoolteacher—balked at winding up the forum even to eat.

The Rev. Mr. McDowell, a former missionary in India, said yesterday's service was the first in a series of three in his "The Town Meeting Goes to Church" program. He previously served First Baptist Churches in Melrose, Mass., and Glen Falls, N. Y.

200 of Harvard Faculty Sign Petition Supporting Aid Bill

At least 200 Harvard faculty men have signed a joint statement warmly indorsing the lend-lease bill now before the United States Senate and urging its passage, it was learned in the Yard today.

Sponsored by American Defense, Harvard Group, the statement has been circulating among the teachers and officers of the University for several weeks. It will be made public in detail tomorrow, it is expected.

Among those known to have indorsed H. R. 1776 in full or in part are Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, Edgar Pierce professor of philosophy; Dr. W. Barton Leach, professor of law; Mason Hammond, associate professor of Latin, Greek, and History, and James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School. Several high officials of the University, in addition to Dean Landis, are believed to be on the list.

The statement will be sent to Washington early this week, it is understood. Its release is being timed to coincide with the opening of debate in the Senate.

On Feb. 7, 68 members of the Harvard faculty sent to President Roosevelt and to members of Congress a declaration that the lend-lease bill was an "abdication of popular government." "It makes possible irrevocable military collaboration with foreign powers," they asserted, "but evades consideration of ultimate aims of such collaboration. . . ."

The statement being sent to Washington this week will demonstrate that the 68 teachers are unrepresentative of the Harvard faculty, it is pointed out.

Degrees of qualified support for the lend-lease bill will be mirrored in the announcement by American Defense, Harvard Group, if present plans are carried through. The result may paint a complete picture of the Harvard attitude toward America's proper role in the war.

Student support of increased aid for Britain has already been proved by two independent polls, each of which found 80 per cent of those replying to be in this category. Nearly 50 per cent apparently would favor war if it became necessary in order to defeat Hitler.

American Defense, Harvard Group, early went on record in support of H. R. 1776. In a letter to the membership dated Jan. 10, Dean Landis, Acting Chairman of the Steering Committee, urged the group to assume a share in "the duty of stimulating public support for the immediate passage" of all aid-for-Britain measures.

On Jan. 15 the bill was specifically termed a "primary necessity for our own defense" in an open message to Massachusetts Congressmen. The Group membership was privately urged to write individual letters in its behalf, and they were reminded that "it is our settled policy not to call . . . for action of the sort here advised except when the issue is considered to be of the gravest importance."

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks in Boston

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visited Boston Saturday, arriving from Washington overnight and returning to New York by plane, making both trips alone. She came here to address the Women's Trade Union League, of which she is a member.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in her address to 1,500 members of the League, urged America to so improve its democracy that everyone will have a stake in its fruits and a deep faith in its process.

She stressed the need for vigilance by every citizen to build up the morale of the country. "One can't be lazy," said she, "if he is to be a citizen in any democracy today. None of us knows what we will have to face in the next few years."

Rutland Strike Arbiters Named

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The White House announced over the week end that the three-man board set up by President Roosevelt to investigate a threatened strike of 1,300 employees of the Rutland (Vt.) Railroad will be composed of the following:

Walter C. Celphane, Washington lawyer, who has served as an arbitrator on ten similar boards under the Railway Labor Act.

I. L. Sharfman, Professor of Law and Political Science at the University of Michigan. He also has had previous service as a railway dispute referee.

Ordway Tead, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education of New York City, a teacher, and editor of business publications.

In invoking the Railway Labor Act and establishing the special board, the President blocked a strike which was to have started Friday night. Under the law, the Board is given 30 days to report. Another 30 days must elapse before a strike can begin.

Study Preferences Constant at Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 17—The four most popular majors at Smith College are English, History, Government and Sociology, according to the recent announcement of Miss Joy Secor, Registrar.

Badge Ruling On Religious Group Upheld

A Manchester, N. H., ordinance requiring Jehovah's Witnesses to wear badges when selling or distributing their religious tracts was upheld today by the First Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston.

The Court, dismissing a petition against a ruling by the Federal District Court at Manchester, declared a municipal requirement for issuance of a badge does not violate the constitutional guarantee of worship, speech and press.

The Court's opinion, written by Judge Calvert Magruder, declared that "even the exercise of religion may be at some slight inconvenience in order that the State may protect its citizens from injury."

Upholding both the lower court and the City of Manchester, the Circuit Court said:

"The civil authority can never concede the extreme claims that police regulation of general application, not directed against any sect or creed . . . however widely the regulations may be accepted as reasonable and proper . . . are constitutionally inapplicable to persons who sincerely believe the observance of them to be an insult to almighty God."

An analogy was seen by the Court in civil requirements for marriage licensing and mandatory periods of waiting after the issuance of a marriage license. "These may be regarded as instances of rendering unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; certainly no insult to the Almighty is implied."

The decision was concurred in by Judges John C. Mahoney, of the Circuit Court, and John D. Hartigan, of the Federal District Court of Rhode Island, who was sitting on the Circuit Court when the case was heard.

National Grange Names Worcester For Convention

The National Grange, oldest of the farm organizations, has decided to hold its 75th annual convention in Worcester this year rather than in Boston, because it could not find suitable accommodations in Boston, Charles M. Gardner, managing editor of the National Grange Monthly, reported today.

Mr. Gardner said the decision had been made by the National Executive Committee of the Grange, and that the convention would be held in the Worcester Auditorium.

"A delegation of Grange officials spent all day Friday and Saturday in Boston and could find no place to meet our requirements," said Mr. Gardner. "We have an extensive ritual, and expect to have 25,000 at the convention and to put on degree work for 15,000.

"Consequently we need a big hall equipped with a stage, scenery and lighting. Boston has of course Mechanics Hall, but it has nothing but a bare stage, without the regular dramatic setting and complete lighting equipment needed.

"The Worcester Auditorium has the last word in auditorium and equipment, with complete stage and scenery. Everything seems available there.

"The National Executive Committee voted unanimously to go to Worcester.

"During the convention Nov. 12 to 21, we plan an all-day bus trip from Worcester to Plymouth, Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill, and other spots of historic interest.

"This is the diamond jubilee of the Grange. It is the first farm organization that has reached 75 years of continuous activity. We are organized in 37 States and have nearly 1,000,000 dues-paying members."

Labor Settlement: 19 Fail to Appear

Only 19 out of 507 shoe workers recently invited to take their share of a $5,000 labor settlement failed to respond, it was reported today by Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board.

The money was sent to the Boston office of the Labor Board by the Somerset Shoe Co. of Skowhegan, Maine, to reimburse employees for earnings lost during a lockout in 1937. The Labor Board and the Courts held the lockout had been undertaken to avoid dealing with a labor union, and hence amounted to discrimination in violation of the Wagner Act.

Legislative Boards To Meet Tomorrow

Important Massachusetts Legislative Committee hearings scheduled for tomorrow include the following:

Taxation: Increased State taxation of dog race betting; proposed establishment of a special commission to study the advisability of limiting real estate taxation to $25 per $1,000 valuation; immediate establishment of a $35 real estate tax limit, Room 407, 10 a. m.

Labor and Industries: Extension of the Unemployment Compensation Act to include employers of one or more persons, increased benefits, and payments to employees affected by labor disputes, Room 433, 10:30 a. m.

Legal Affairs: Ban on all liquor sales on Sundays and Christmas, Room 249, 10:30 a. m.

Judiciary: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal to draft a new penal code, Room 222, 10:30 a. m.

Education: Free hot lunches for needy school children, Room 480, 10:30 a. m.

Pay Increase for Legislators Urged at Committee Hearing

While a representative of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association failed for strategic reasons to oppose a bill increasing salaries of Massahusetts Legislators from $2,000 to $3,000 for their biennial term, four persons today favored the increase before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

Today's hearing was the second on the salary issue. Last week the Legislative Committee on Public Services conducted a hearing on the $1,000 increase proposal and a compromise measure giving each Legislator $500 additional in lieu of expenses during the off-session year in each biennial term. The Taxpayers Federation was at that time recorded as for the $500 expense measure and against the $1,000 salary increase proposal. The Public Service Committee reported favorably on the salary increase bill.

Reiterating his previous stand Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, the organization which sponsored the $1,000 salary increase bill, said the fact that the Taxpayers Federation favors the $500 expense bill gives "increase justification" for the $1,000 salary increase. Mr. Taylor contended that a real danger exists that the Legislature will be dominated by financially independent men unless Legislators are given adequate compensation.

The Labor Representative quoted Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill as stating that the State savings by not paying Legislators during the off-session year was "the price of a package of gum."

Representative Colin Cameron, Democrat of Amesbury, one of the leaders for a salary increase, declared "it is an actual insult to Legislators to ask them to work two years for less than $3,000."

William A. Graustein of Cambridge said that he planned to call upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to sign the salary increase measure if it reaches his desk. He added: "I'm not so much concerned about Legislators as I am the State because we can attract a better type of man to run for office."

Another salary increase supporter was Miss Marian C. Nichols, Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Advocate. There was no opposition to the measure at today's hearing.

Bay State Mayors Urge Bill For Borrowing on Relief Costs

Massachusetts municipalities would be authorized to borrow up to 35 per cent of their general relief costs if they financed 100 per cent of their bills for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and soldiers' relief, under legislation favored today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, and numerous other Massachusetts mayors, at a hearing conducted by the Legislative Committee on municipal finance.

Mayor Tobin said the proposed legislation was worked out by Massachusetts mayors with Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, to supersede a measure filed by the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, which would have continued the 1939 law allowing the municipalities to borrow up to 20 per cent of the total cost of general relief, old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and soldiers' relief.

The Boston Mayor explained to the committee that the new proposal would institute "a tapering off" policy designed to reduce gradually municipal borrowings for welfare purposes. He said that Boston was indicative of a general improvement in the relief problem in almost every city in Massachusetts. He pointed out that in 1936 Boston borrowed $6,000,000 for welfare purposes, but in 1940 it borrowed only $4,862,000.

Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, said the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts is in favor of paying out of current revenue the entire cost of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and soldiers' relief because they are more or less a permanent problem. On the other hand, he said, general relief is still fluctuating and the municipalities should be permitted to borrow to finance a portion of that cost.

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, favoring the new bill, explained that under it "if welfare costs go down, as they are at present, it will allow the taxpayers of the cities to take advantage of decreased costs."

Opposition was voiced by Hermann C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, who declared that inasmuch as "relief loads are semi-permanent, they should be classed as current expenses and financed by current revenue."

In addition to Mayor Tobin, 14 other mayors favored the new bill, as did representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association and various town officials.

Tenure of Office Measure Sought for Maine Schools

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 17—Among the more important legislation proposed at the current session of the Maine Legislature not falling into the categories of financial or the other more ordinary types of legislation, is a proposal to establish teacher tenure of office. Its proponents believe it would tend to materially raise the standard of instruction by affording teachers greater permanency of employment.

Under present laws, a local school board may terminate a teacher's employment as it sees fit whereas in many States a teacher having served a certain number of years successively in one school system is given some protection against loss of his position.

The bill would extend such protection to Maine teachers after they first had served a probationary period of three years. The bill as referred to the Committee on Education provides an indefinite tenure of office within a municipality until the teacher either resigns or is dismissed or suspended according to the law. The Maine Teachers Association is backing the bill and it is said to be looked upon with some favor. It would provide teachers opportunity to appeal to a Tenure Commission of three members from any determination of law or fact by the school committee dismissing them.

The Tenure Board proposed by the bill would include a member appointed by the Commissioner of Education, one named by the Executive Committee of the Maine Teachers' Association and one appointed by the Congress of Parents and Teachers, Inc. This Board would be empowered to take additional evidence at its discretion and modify, sustain or reverse the decision of the local school board on any appealed case. Appeal from the commission's decision would lie in a petition to the Supreme court. No decision of a local school board would be questioned unless the teacher took his appeal within 10 days of the Board's decision.

Hearing on Gas Costs

Legislation prohibiting the Boston Consolidated Company from purchasing gas from its affiliate, the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, at a price higher than the latter's cost of manufacture was vigorously opposed today by Charles Francis Adams of Concord, former Secretary of the Navy and director of the Consolidated, and a long list of company officials and others.

The Legislative Committee on Power and Light conducted a hearing on the bill filed by Senator Joseph L. Murphy, (D) of Boston, who described his proposal as "dynamite."

At present the Boston Consolidated may purchase gas from the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates if the State Public Utilities Commission finds that the price is less than it would cost the Boston Consolidated to manufacture its own gas.

Mr. Adams said that when the consolidation of gas companies was effected 40 years ago to supply gas to the Boston area, arrangements were made in the nature of a charter for a new company by which "we own both sides." He insisted that if the proposed legislation were passed the contract would be broken without reason.

Robert H. Holt, Counsel for the Boston Consolidated, charged the measure is virtually an attack upon the charter of the Boston Consolidated. He further said it would be impossible to allocate in the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates the cost of making gas which is produced during several simultaneous processes.

Others who opposed the measure were Mayor Frank E. Lewis of Everett and William M. Rand, who insisted that the bill would damage the city of Everett where the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates is located; George L. Barnes, Legislative Counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and representatives of the United Mine Workers.

Finnish Aid Group Opens Quarters

The Massachusetts Committee for Finland, a new organization to aid in civilian relief for that country, opened its headquarters at 126 Newbury Street today under Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole, as Chairman.

The organization, Mr. Bird said, will act as a clearing house in shipments of clothing, food and medical supplies to Finland to alleviate the suffering of 250,000 war orphans and thousands of war wounded. The Finns have boats and can transport the needed materials, Mr. Bird pointed out.

Members of the committee include: Frederick Carroll of the National Shawmut Bank, treasurer; Mrs. Jaako J. Mikkola of Belmont, Secretary; Robert E. Peabody of Jamaica Plain, Chairman of Shipping; Mrs. Barbara A. Chadbourne of Boston, and Wolfgang R. Thomas of Belmont, Co-Chairmen of Benefit Events; and Mathew Lahti, Coordinator.

Theater Prospects Brighter for March—Dance and Music News

Three Bookings in Sight For Next Month in Boston

Theatrical prospects in Boston have begun to brighten. Three bookings are now in sight for March. Ruth Draper and Paul Draper are to arrive on March 3 at the Plymouth for a week of monologues and dancing. Two openings are now expected on March 10: "Cabin in the Sky," with Ethel Waters, at the Colonial; and "They Walk Alone," with Elsa Lanchester, at the Plymouth.

At the Civic Repertory, "Life With Father" tonight starts on the last fortnight of its engagement.

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Program for Drapers

The program for the joint recital of Ruth and Paul Draper lists the following sketches to be given by Miss Draper: Monday and Tuesday, "The Italian Lesson" and "A Dalmatian Peasant in the Hall of a New York Hospital"; Wednesday and Thursday, "Opening a Bazaar," and "In County Kerry"; Friday and Saturday, "Doctors," and "Three Generations in a Court of Domestic Relations." At all of the performances Miss Draper will give "In a Church in Italy."

The dances listed for Mr. Draper are as follows:

Group I

Pastorale	Scarlatti
Tambourino	Handel
Menuet	Handel
Fantasia in C Minor	Bach
Golliwog's Cake Walk	Debussy
Dance Without Music	
Folk Medley	Mostly Unknown

Group II

Clair de lune	Debussy
Gavotte	Ambroise Thomas
Intermezzo	Brahms
Malaguena	Ernesto Lacuona
Toccata	Paradies
The Blue Danube	Strauss

* * *

Little Theaters

Now that the regular downtown stage is marking time, the Little Theaters are busy. At the Peabody Playhouse this evening a new organization, The Authors Group, will make its bow with the production of a new comedy, "Take It Easy" by Frank Rossi, a member of the group. The production is directed by Evelyn Grey, and the settings are by Roderich Winchell. Performances will also be given on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Another new group, the Players Theater, will make its bow on Friday evening at the Peabody Playhouse, with a satirical revue, "Baa Baa Back Bay." The piece will be repeated on Saturday night. Lynn Gordon has directed the production. Among the contributors to the entertainment are John Williston and Carlton Bates, Bernard Reines, Paul Vincent, Vivian Kay, Dick Frazier, Beatrice Paipert, Bob Henry, Peg Powers and Ruth Catlin.

The New England Repertory Company at its playhouse in Joy Street will repeat Barré Lyndon's "The Man in Half Moon Street" on Thursday evening, and will present Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" on Friday and Saturday nights.

* * *

New York and Chicago

The Playwrights' Company production of "Flight to the West," Elmer Rice's play which was seen in Boston during Christmas week, is scheduled to close in New York on March 1. The possibility is mentioned of a tour in the autumn, perhaps under the auspices of the American Theater Society.

"The Philadelphia Story" concluded its tour in Philadelphia Saturday night. Katharine Hepburn, according to the New York Times, is going to Florida shortly to confer with Philip Barry about his next play for her.

Another company of "My Sister Eileen," which is now running in New York is to open tonight in Chicago.

"Ladies in Retirement" wound up a tour across the country a week ago in Bridgeport.

Marina Svetlova
In "Les Sylphides," opening number of the Original Ballet Russe inaugural at the Opera House tomorrow night.

Tatiana Stepanova and Michel Panaieff
In "Graduation Ball," novelty on the opening program of the Original Ballet Russe at the Boston Opera House tomorrow evening.

Alfredo Valente

Scene From the Ballet, "Paganini"
To be presented on the opening program of the Original Ballet Russe tomorrow night at 8:45

Chamber Dance Series Ends

By Margaret Lloyd

A very good audience assembled at Hans Wiener Studio Hall on Friday evening, and took evident pleasure in the program of Modern Theater Dance presented by Mr. Wiener and his touring partner, Erika Thimey. With the Saturday afternoon program, which included a Children's Suite, Mr. Wiener's chamber dance concert series came to an end for this season. The venture has been an interesting contribution to the dance life of the city, one that would be worth renewal another year.

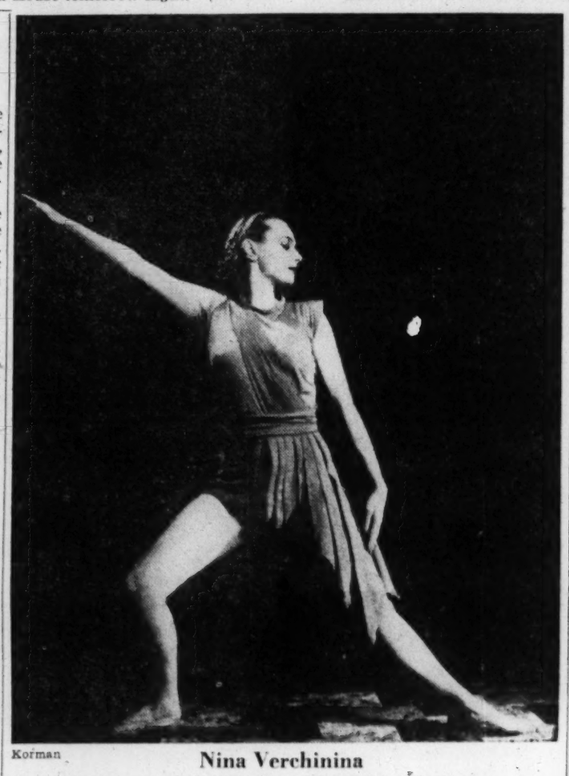
Mr. Wiener is at his best in comedy. The "Tongue in Cheek" duo-dance from the suite, "Six Centuries of Spanish Painting Seen Through the Dancer's Eyes," the novelty of the evening, is a merry razz at Picasso. Based apparently on the "Girl with Cock" painting, as indicated by Amory Hooper's painted costumes, it takes the spectator through the artist's several periods, the blue period, a hint of the rose, and so on. The double eyes in profile, the cock feathers, the inevitable guitar, all are there. It must be said, however, that the costumes come closer to the point than the dancing.

The suite is in fact rather more clearly seen through the costume designer's eye than the dancer's. Miss Thimey portrays the archaic line of early church painting in her solo, "Dance in the Chapel," properly complements her cavalier in the stylized Velasquez number, and the pair engage in an earthy romp in the gay "Dance in the Streets," after Murillo. But Mr. Wiener misses altogether the El Greco quality and but feebly conveys the macabre element in Goya. The suite may ripen with further production. As it is, the costumes tell the tale, and the dancers have little to add.

The audience hilariously greeted Mr. Wiener's compact solo burlesque of "Carmen," in which by a swift change of position the gypsy skirt of the heroine becomes the flaunting mantle of the toreador, and the donning of a helmet turns the dancer into Don José. Mr. Wiener does a mocking rendition of the card scene and comes to a most operatic end. The playful duet of the rural lover and his lass, "Provincial," was also happily received.

"Dance of Magic," with its vigorous rhythms, its effective costuming and lighting, has become seasoned and strengthened, and was, on Friday evening, especially well done.

The partners look and dance well together. Their costumes are attractive for unusual color combinations. They have in Ruth Culbertson a superior piano accompanist. And Adele Hooper handles percussion admirably. The visual and aural pleasures combine into a successful program of light entertainment quite adaptable to studio performance, though lacking the dimensions requisite to fill satisfactorily an entire evening in the theater. The philosophical program notes suggest depths of meaning not revealed in the dance movement.



Korman

Nina Verchinina
Solo dancer and choreographer of the Original Ballet Russe

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Feb. 18

Regular open house concert of the Longy School, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15. Harry Kobialka, violinist.

Wednesday, Feb. 19

Concert in the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, by Ernest White, organist, of New York 8:15.

Second in the Cambridge series of concerts for children by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett. Sanders Theater, at 3.

Program of southern melodies and mountain folk songs by Lorraine Foster, dramatic soprano and monologuist. Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, 8.

Concert by Lamson-Barth-Zecchini Trio. First in a series of three concerts. Helen Warren Richardson, guest artist. Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 8:45.

Recital by Marjorie Marshall, organist, given under the auspices of the New England Conservatory. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Concert by the Chromatic Club. Jeannette Cameron, pianist; Zarulie Elmassian, soprano; Mary Sawyer, violinist, Copley Place, 10:30 a. m.

Friday, Feb. 21

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Leonard Shure, piano soloist. Arthur Fiedler will conduct the Cecilia Society Chorus. Symphony Hall, 2:30.

Concert by Emmanuel Feuermann, cellist. Albert Hirsch, pianist. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Saturday, Feb. 22

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Symphony Hall, 8:15.

Sunday, Feb. 23

Concert by the Youth Symphony Orchestra of the Massachusetts NYA, conducted by Arthur Fiedler. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

News of the Screen

"The Land," a documentary film made by Robert Flaherty for the Department of Agriculture, will be ready for release in about six weeks, according to the February issue of Film News. The latter reports that, "during the past year, Flaherty and a crew composed of comeramen Irving Lerner and Douglas Baker made a 'camera exploration' of the United States from Minnesota to the Gulf and from California through Texas, the Middle West and the South to the Atlantic. Their thematic interest was the effect of the machine on the land and they shot a hundred thousand feet of film on the growth of large and small farms, mechanization, farmers on wheels, migratory workers, the dust bowl, the corn and cotton belts—omitting only the far north and stony New England." As released "The Land" will be 4,500 feet in length.

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Film News also reports on defense and military training films. It states that a dozen such pictures are being produced in the army studios at Fort Monmouth, N. J., and at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. The Government's Office of Production Management has also established a unit for the production of defense films. The first of such productions is "Power for Defense," made at the T. V. A. by Arch Mercey. Francis Harmon, coordinator for the Motion Picture Committee Co-operating for National Defense, has arranged for the exhibition of this and other films, which are expected to be shown in 10,000 United States theaters. "Power for Defense," shows how Tennessee Valley power is being used to serve factories making defense items.

* * *

James Fenimore Cooper's novel, "The Pioneers," will be filmed by Monogram Pictures with Tex Ritter starred.

John K. Sherman

Mitropoulos Returns To Minneapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

Concertgoers' delight in welcoming home Dimitri Mitropoulos after his appearances in New York was matched by the undiminished brilliance and dramatic vitality of his conducting in the three concerts played before the Minneapolis Symphony went on its mid-winter tour.

We had heard three guest conductors during Mitropoulos' absence—Igor Stravinsky, Bruno Walter, and Edwin McArthur—and the experience was worth while in absorbing viewpoints which differed radically from Mitropoulos'. Stravinsky's methodical beat, the serenity and mellowness of Walter, the earnest but not always effective batonism of McArthur—these all gave new insight not only into orchestral music and its conducting but into the special, and exciting, gifts of our own Mitropoulos.

First concert after his return was rather a taut one which offered an individualistic and rather restless Brahms Third, and a clearcut accompaniment to Josef Hofmann's precise (almost dogmatic) reading of the Beethoven "Emperor" Concerto. The Brahms interpretation was not Mitropoulos' best, and did not seem well integrated. It did have muscle and fire, however, and it made the familiar Brahms language vibrate in unexpected ways.

The following Friday concert was a greater occasion, noteworthy for an intense and eloquent version of the Bloch "Schélomo" Rhapsody. Nikolai Graudan, cello principal, took the solo role and gave vivid testimony of his understanding of and deep sympathy for the work. Mitropoulos' handling conveyed the burning eloquence of an impassioned composition whose meaning and idiom are fused to produce one of the most original of twentieth-century creations.

The Sibelius Seventh Symphony was given its first performance, but did not make the impression I expected of it. To a certain extent, it was a mass of undigested detail, and the labor and strain evident in setting forth the detail were not conducive to coherence or that expressiveness which soars, finally, above detail. The Florent Schmitt "Tragedy of Salome" made a finale of breathless and scintillating tone colors and restless rhythms.

Third of the Sunday afternoon "twilight" concerts again drew a capacity throng to Northrop Auditorium, and was highlighted by the Hubay arrangement of Liszt's "The Three Gypsies" (originally for piano and violin) in which Concertmaster Harold Ayres gave a masterly performance in solo position, and Debussy's "La Mer," one of Mitropoulos' most stunning modern tapestries.

Irish Art at Harvard

Objects of art lent by the government of Ireland to the New York World's Fair, will be on view at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, through March 1. Original pieces and copies of relics of great historical and artistic significance may be seen.

The display reaches back into remote Irish history. Bronze trumpets, swords, and axes were wrought for use by the ancient Celts, who had invaded the island, migrating from Southern Germany where they had acquired decorative influences from Hellenic and Asiatic sources. Thus Europe found common idioms of artistic expression.

Cultures were bound together further when the Irish, in an attempt to invade England, absorbed ideas from Roman artifacts. There are pins and brooches ornamented with enameling of this epoch. The Christianization of Ireland introduced a new epoch, and again new influences came to the island from Europe. This is a period of intricate designs of involved traceries and interlacings. The complex patterns were developed in illumination as well as metalcraft and stone work. Next infiltration was that of the Vikings, who demolished the background of the earlier cultures. Examples of a Viking battle axe and sword are shown.

Among the exhibits is the gold Processional Cross of Cong which had been hidden during the Reformation and was found in the nineteenth century. There are decorative shrines for bells, peculiar to Irish usage, richly embellished with silver gilt traceries and gem and crystal incrustations. Shown also are the great mace of the Irish House of Parliament and some rare pieces of Irish antique silver.

In the interlacing designs we observe a development of abstract art in which the spiral and plaited design carries on to elaborate extremes. Cognate motives are to be found in ancient Scandinavian art forms, in Arabic art, and in tribal cultures of the Pacific. The labyrinthine Celtic motives remind us of weaving and basketry; they have not the set and finished character of conventional patterns, but an air of mystery. Picasso has attempted in recent years to retrieve that bewildering enchantment in his vivid line drawings.

D. A.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Little Theaters

Peabody Playhouse—
"Take It Easy," by Frank Rossie. Presented by the Author's Group. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 4:10, 7:45.

Fenway—
"The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew and John Howard. 12:50, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore and William Henry. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore, Virginia Bruce. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"The Letter," Bette Davis. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Military Academy." 1:35, 4:50.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances. 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Buck Privates," with Bud Abbott, Lou Costello and the Andrews Sisters. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:35. "The Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—
"Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Life With Henry," 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:28, 7:25, 10:20. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellowes. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew and John Howard. 9:10 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore and William Henry. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Scollay—
"Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Life With Henry," 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Bob Hawke's Take It or Leave It," "Bowling for Strikes," "Popeye," "Bob Hope in Screen Snapshots," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellowes and Billy Lee. 3, 6, 9.

Telepix—
"Benchley Comedy," "Information Please," "Sun Valley Skiing," "New Mexico Indian Meeting," "Popular Tunes," "Singapore to Hong Kong," "River Thames," color cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Face Behind the Mask," Peter Lorre. 9:30 a. m., 12:06, 2:34, 5:10, 7:38, 10:14. "The Crimson Circle," 10:47 a. m., 1:15, 3:51, 6:19, 8:55.

Uptown—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur. 1, 4:40, 8:20. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire. 3:05, 6:45, 10:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 1:45. Evenings 6:10-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "River's End," Dennis Morgan. 2. Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny, Fred Allen. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu, Conrad Veidt. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 4:10, 7:50. "Arizona," Jean Arthur. 2:05, 5:45, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50, 4:58, 8:06. "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:30, 6:44, 9:52.

Cleveland Circle: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Gene Reynolds. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Comrade X," Clark Gable. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Angels Over Broadway," Thomas Mitchell. 1:45, 4:55, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Gallant Sons." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Comrade X," Clark Gable. 3:18, 6:16, 9:19. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Blondie Plays Cupid," "Give Us Wings." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Comrade X," Clark Gable. 3:15, 9:25. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 3:06, 8:15. "Night at Earl Carroll's. 1:54, 6:54, 10:14.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 2:46, 8:23. "Street of Memories." 1:33, 7:10, 10:06.

Park: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Where Did You Get That Girl." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:03, 8:15. "Murder Over New York." 1:53, 6:50, 9:52.

Hyde Park: "Little Men," Jack Oakie and Kay Francis. "Who Killed Aunt Maggie." 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Comrade X," Clark Gable. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and B. Granville. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2:30, 8:15. "Dancing on a Dime." 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Michael Shayne Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan and Marjorie Weaver. 1:30, 4:51, 8:12. "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:52, 6:13, 9:34.

Mystic: "Texas Rangers Ride Again," J. Howard and Akim Tamiroff. 2:15, 8:35. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:25, 7, 9:45.

Maplewood: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. Continuous 1:45-11.

Orpheum: "Escape," Norman Shearer. "The Fargo Kid." 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Great Plane Robbery," Jack Holt. 2:25, 8:35. "Four Mothers," the Lane Sisters. 3:25, 7, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Night at Earl Carroll's," 1:45, 8. "Santa Fe Trail." 3:04, 9:19.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Bennett. 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Comrade X," Clark Gable. 3:15, 9. "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Little Men," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Pastor Hall," W. Lawson and N. Philbrook. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard.

Strand: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor and Eve Arden.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Comrade X," Clark Gable. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kayser. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2. Evenings at 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "No Time for Comedy," "Chasing Trouble." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "The Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Leather Pushers." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex and Lucile Fairbanks. 2:09, 7:54. "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone and Peggy Moran. 3:20, 9:05.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray and Rose Hobart. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "The Devil's Bat," Bela Lugosi. "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Field. "A Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 3:23, 7:58. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 2:15, 6:45, 10:13.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Exhibition of paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through March 9.

Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, 40 Commonwealth Avenue—One-man show of marine paintings of Elwyn George Gowen.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oil paintings by Lee Winslow Court. Through Feb. 26.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Dwight Shepler. Through Feb. 21.

Grace Horne Galleries—Portraits and compositions by William S. Draper. Through March 1.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sculpture by Bashka Paeff. Through March 1.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Sculpture by Carl Milles. Through March 2.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Water colors by Molly Ayer. Through March 8.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by the Art Department of the Boston Opportunity School for Adults. Through March 1.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Water colors of New England landscapes by E. Donald Robb. Through Feb. 27.

Robert C. Vose Gallery—559 Boylston Street—Water colors by Howard L. Rich. Through March 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week-days, except Monday, 9-5; Sunday, 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall, animal, bird, insect exhibits; dolls; Astronomy Room.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open 9-5, daily, except Sundays and holidays. Loan exhibition, through the courtesy of the Irish Government, of silver, glass, pottery and books from XVIII-Century Ireland with some arms and ornaments of ancient Ireland. Through March 1. French Society of the Mid-XIX Century. Illustrated by contemporary prints. Japanese prints from "One Hundred Views of Mt. Fuji" by Hokusai. Memorial exhibition of water colors by Chester Holmes Aldrich. Through Feb. 21.

Germanic Museum, Harvard College—Paintings by Franz Marc. Through March 4.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m. Closed on Monday; Sundays, 1 to 5. Feb. 19-April 6. Portraits through forty-five centuries (Special Exhibition Galleries); Foreign water colors (Water Color Galleries); Drawings by Walkowitz (Print Department); A LA MIE by Toulouse-Lautrec; HOPE by Burns-Jones; also paintings by Abraham Walkowitz, George C. Wales, and Charles Sheeler (New Accessions Gallery).

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Extra! New WALT DISNEY CARTOON
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THE INVISIBLE WOMAN
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Positively Last 2 Wks.! Engagement must End Mar. 1.
CIVIC Repertory Theatre Phone Com. 4420 Mats.: Evs. 2:30 8:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH and Louis CALHERN
Evs. $1.—$2.50. Wed. Sat Mats. $1—$2 plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

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LAST DAY to secure tickets at WILBUR Theatre and PIERCE Bldg., Copley Sq.
ORIGINAL
BALLET RUSSE
Col. W. de BASIL, Director General
ALL REMAINING TICKETS TOM'W, 9 A. M., at OPERA HOUSE. Engagement ends Saturday Eve.

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'WESTERN UNION'
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In his New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave ATCHISON
BROADHURST, 44th St., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"Funniest play you ever saw."—Cue
CHARLEY'S AUNT By
JOSE FERRER Brandon Thomas Arthur Margetson
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
COR. Thea., 48 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. Evgs. 8:40
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"The most absorbing American drama of the nation."—ATKINSON, Times
The PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY presents
FLIGHT TO THE WEST
A new play by ELMER RICE
GUILD Thea., 52 St., W. of B'way. CO. 5-8220
Evgs. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40. Sunday at 3 & 8 P.M.

IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars
and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75
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UNRESERVED 75c SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN
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If It's a B. G. De Sylva Musical
It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 ST. TH., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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William Vera Victor
GAXTON ZORINA MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."—J. B. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theatre, West 47th St. CI. 5-5357
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Sun., 55c-$2.20

★ ★ ★ I LIKE IT."—Mantle, News
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Theatre, W. 44 St. BR. 9-2067
Evs. 8:40, $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

"GREAT FUN."—Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
The Comedy Hit by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St., West of B'way. CI. 6-9353
EVGS. 8:40, MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea. W. 45th St. CI. 6-8230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40

"A highly prized playgoing experience."—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st. W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th St. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 326 Seats All Parts, $1.10

Merry-Go-Round of Grid Coaches Continues—Toronto Here Tomorrow Night

Addition of Al McCoy Marks Radical Change for Harvard

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you wander around Soldiers Field this spring, it will be like viewing a summer coaching school apart from the weather element. Not so many years ago the football coaching staff at Harvard was more or less a reunion of the alumni with graduates imparting their football to the undergraduates. Today the graduate-coaching system is a dream of the past.

Seldom, if ever, has Harvard's football been placed in the hands of a more cosmopolitan group of coaches. The addition of Alfred M. McCoy as backfield coach under Dick Harlow is the most radical and democratic coaching move there since the abolishment of graduate coaching. It is even more astounding than the year Bill Bingham hired Adam Walsh, captain of the Notre Dame "Four Horsemen" team, from the Crimson traditional rival, Yale.

McCoy was reared in near-by Newton, went to Dean Academy, spent two years at Penn State, including playing a game in the Rose Bowl, and then shifted to Lafayette from where he was graduated. In reality he is a local boy who never approached Harvard in any capacity other than that of a visitor and that was remote until his warm personal friendship with Harlow materialized.

To Northeastern

He began his coaching career at Hacketstown, N. J. High School and was successful. He came back to this locale as basketball and baseball coach at Northeastern when that university was beginning athletics in 1929. While at Northeastern he took over the coaching assignment of football, but he first had to organize football there since it was not among the sports the Huskies previously engaged in. Again he proved a decided success and finally wound up as head football coach at Colby College (Maine) where his teams won 18 games, lost eight, and tied three. The last three Colby teams tied with Bowdoin for the State of Maine championship.

While coaching at Northeastern McCoy became one of the favored athletic figures among the newspapermen. He introduced wide-open football and never hesitated to introduce frills to his attacks, upsetting many of his more conservative coaching rivals with sheer daring. From nothing Northeastern gathered fame as one of the interesting New England teams to watch. He also had the Huskies play the first college night game at Kent street and packed the limited stands in a game against Rhode Island State.

Enthusiasm

In the early years of bringing Northeastern to athletic recognition, McCoy frequently broke into the headlines with his own personal aggressiveness. He is one of the most intense coaches in the game, mentally plays every game with his charges, and many times has cast dignity aside to argue in favor of his boys. There is no coach in the business with more enthusiasm.

During the past six years McCoy has been a staunch friend and booster of Dick Harlow. He has admired the Harvard coach and has taken much of his football methods and employed them at both Northeastern and Colby. He has visited the Crimson coach on every occasion and is a natural choice for Harlow.

Daring Plays

If McCoy, as backfield coach, is allowed to incorporate some of his ideas on offense, the Crimson will offer a fine variety of plays of daring nature. That possibility, of course, is a trifle unnecessary, for Harlow, himself, is an advocate of modern offensive methods.

The Crimson coaching staff under Harlow now consists of McCoy, who is replacing Skip Stahley as backfield coach; Earl Brown, Notre Dame star end three years ago and end coach under McLaughry at Brown University, in charge of the Crimson ends; and Lyal Clark, former Western Maryland player and coach, handling the line. A Harvard grid star of the old days would need a card of introduction here.

Good Copy

While coaching at Northeastern and also as mentor at Colby, McCoy was always good copy for the sports writers. In those positions, where he was head coach, he had freedom of speech and being ready of wit he was always helpful to newspapermen. Sometimes he furnished his employers with much more publicity than the teams themselves warranted. As assistant to Harlow his free speech may be curbed, but his addition to the staff will add many friends to the university from around these parts. He will report March 1. Whether he will do any coaching other than football and the freshman basketball team has not been announced. Since McCoy has successfully coached varsity football, basketball, and baseball he is sort of handy insurance to have around.

It is interesting to know that McCoy was the first one to recommend Dick Harlow for the Harvard job. At the time that Bill Bingham was seeking a replacement for Eddie Casey, McCoy was coaching at Northeastern and sent Bingham considerable information concerning Dick Harlow, who was at that time coaching Western Maryland.

Pair-Skating Champions

Featured in Show at Garden

Cliff and Rona Thaell, pair-skating champions from England, are among the most sought-after teams in the ice skating world. They have starred in Australia, Europe, Africa, and Asia, and bring back to Boston the harmony of their intricate steps.

Bees, Red Sox Parties Leave Boston This Week

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is a big week on the 1941 calendar of baseball-hungry New England. It marks the invasion of the South and Southwest by the Red Sox and Bees and the beginning of another spring training adventure. Almost before you can say "hit behind the runner," stories of old favorites and new hopefuls will be roaring into Boston out of Texas and Florida.

For the benefit of those who may have tuned in late, the Bees make their official departure from the South Station at 5:30 Thursday afternoon, arrviing in their new San Antonio spring base at 4:30 p. m. on Saturday. Although advice from the Allston Hive is that workouts will not begin until the following Monday morning, Manager Casey Stengel will probably have the early arrivals in uniform Sunday. We can't imagine Casey resisting the temptation.

The Red Sox party pulls out of the South Station at 8:20 Saturday morning, an hour which most of the newspaper boys call the middle of the night. This train gets them in Sarasota about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Manager Joe Cronin has called the initial workout for Monday morning, when all of the pitchers and catchers are due at the Sarasota Terrace Hotel.

Leaving here with the Bees will be pitchers George Barnicle of Fitchburg, Arthur Johnson of Arlington and Al Javery of North Oxford, and catcher Stanley Andrews of Lynn. Bob Quinn will be in charge of the party, supported by Mrs. Quinn and George "Duffy" Lewis, traveling secretary. There also will be several baseball writers and Park Commissioner William and Mrs. Long.

Bee Pickups

En route the Bee party will pick up the following: Joe Rucidlo, young pitcher, at Albany; pitcher Frank Lamanna and catcher Sig Broskie at Cleveland, and Phil Masi, Nick Strincevich, Dick Errickson, Tom Earley and Bob Coleman at St. Louis. Coleman is manager of the Boston farm at Evansville, Ind. Stengel will be at San Antonio when the Hub group reaches there and moves into the Hotel Plaza.

No players will leave the South Station with the Red Sox party. Lefty Grove, who is in town, will head for Sarasota on Friday for a reason unknown to most of us. Perhaps Lefty likes to be different. Jim Tabor and Johnny Barrett will not leave until next week. Along with the newspapermen, trainer Win Green and coaches Frank Shellenback, Hugh Duffy and Tom Daly will get on the train here. Mickey Harris, the young southpaw who was a sensation last spring, will join the party at New York early Saturday afternoon.

Ninth Straight

This will be the ninth straight spring for the Red Sox at Payne Field, Sarasota. As far as Tom Yawkey is concerned, this Florida West coast town is an ideal training site. The town fathers keep the playing field close to big league shape and exhibition games draw well. The club will probably continue to inhabit the winter headquarters of the Ringling circus as long as Tom is the owner.

This will be the first invasion of San Antonio by a Boston National League club. Back in 1924 Bob Quinn took his team to that Texas city, but in those days he had the Red Sox. Having tired of the poor field and small crowds at Bradenton, Bob decided to return to the Lone Star State.

Dartmouth Holds Slim Lead In Race for Eastern Crown

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—It is no longer undefeated Dartmouth in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, but it is Dartmouth still in first place with Columbia pressing hard and another "crucial" battle coming up next Saturday.

The Indians lost their first league game of the season, after five straight victories, to an aroused Cornell team last Saturday, 31 to 27. That made up for an earlier defeat Cornell had suffered, but it left the Big Red team in third place, as Columbia conquered Princeton 44-39 for its fourth victory in five starts. Pennsylvania took over fourth place in the other Saturday game, trimming Yale 40-36, but the Quakers are hardly a threat with four defeats charged against them.

Learned By Defeat

Before meeting Dartmouth, Cornell had suffered a 30-38 setback from Harvard Friday night and now have six victories and two defeats. Apparently they learned something from that defeat, however, for when Dartmouth guarded Jim Bennett, the Red's scoring ace, very closely, Bill Stewart took over the sharpshooting job and scored 12 points, including three in the last minute that saved a dwindling lead. Dartmouth led 15-14 at half time, but Cornell spurted early in the second half to build up a commanding lead.

In mid-week games, Dartmouth had whipped Yale, Columbia beat Penn, and Princeton turned back Harvard.

Next Saturday's Columbia-Dartmouth clash at Hanover may be another turning point in the title race, but it's still possible for Cornell to take over the lead this week. Cornell's only game is against Harvard at Ithaca Friday while Dartmouth has a Wednesday clash with Yale at New Haven. It would be necessary for Dartmouth to lose to Yale and then beat Columbia before Cornell could move to the top. Other games on this week's slate are Princeton at Harvard Wednesday and Yale at Princeton and Harvard at Penn Saturday.

Bennett Leads

Cornell's Bennett, although held to 13 points in last week's two games, retained the individual scoring lead with 88 points in eight games to Gus Broberg's 87 in six starts. The Dartmouth captain rang up 15 of his team's 63 points against Yale and 10 against Cornell. Broberg has made 35 field goals to Bennett's 31 but is behind on foul shots.

The league standings:

Team	W	L	Points—For	Agst	P C
Dartmouth	5	1	273	214	.833
Columbia	4	1	196	182	.800
Cornell	6	2	308	222	.750
Pennsylvania	2	4	212	275	.333
Princeton	2	3	161	180	.250
Harvard	1	3	121	140	.250
Yale	1	6	251	313	.143

Individual Scoring

Player, College	Games	Fld	Fl	Pts
Bennett, Cornell	8	31	26	88
Broberg, Dartmouth	6	35	17	87
Olsen, Dartmouth	6	25	14	64
Hasslinger, Columbia	5	26	11	63
Cobb, Yale	7	23	10	63
Levinson, Penn	6	24	12	60
Stewart, Cornell	8	23	13	59
Dunbar, Cornell	8	20	13	53
Jolly, Cornell	8	22	8	52
Viguers, Penn	6	21	5	47
Zilly, Yale	7	18	9	45
Carrone, Columbia	5	16	12	44
Hunter, Cornell	8	11	20	42

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Rutgers 20, Swarthmore 7.
Army 14, Harvard 13.
Illinois 18½, Northwestern 11½.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 8, Union College 9.
Hamilton 18, Dartmouth 9.
Middlebury 14, Boston College 8.
Yale Freshmen 14½, Cranwell Preparatory School (Lenox, Mass.) 12½.
Columbia 14½, Massachusetts Tech 12½.
Yale 14½, Hartford Fencers 12½.
Cornell 14, Penn State 9, Syracuse 4 (triangular meet).

Bruins Face Maple Leafs In Big Game

A preview of the National Hockey League championship playoff is due at the Boston Garden tomorrow night when the record-breaking, first-place Boston Bruins tangle with the fast-moving Toronto Maple Leafs. The Bruins, Saturday night, extended their string of games without defeat to 21 and harbor thoughts of making it 22 at the expense of the visitors.

For the most part the Leafs have been beating the other clubs in the circuit during the season and Boston is the only one that now has a better season record against them. The Bruins have beaten the Leafs 5-2, 3-2, and 1-0 as against losses by scores of 3-2 and 4-1.

Since there is little or no doubt at this late day that Boston and Toronto will finish in the top positions, they are due to enter the best four-out-of-seven series for the league title. Tonight the game has almost equal importance and should be productive of the hockey you may expect to see when the play-offs begin.

The Bruins, of course, hope to extend their present record-breaking stretch to 22 games. Since they have gone this far they want to lengthen it to a prohibitive number and thus preserve the record for years to come. The tension experienced in tieing the mark against Detroit and breaking it against Rangers is gone, but the wish remains and the players will go all out.

On the other hand, the Maple Leafs recently lost the first-place position in the standing to the Bruins and having held that for many weeks they are reluctant to remain in second place. By their two victories over Rangers Saturday and Sunday they drew up to within one point of the Bruins, and a triumph tomorrow night will bring them back into the lead.

Stanley Cup Play Set Tentatively To Open March 20

TORONTO, Feb. 17 (AP)—The National Hockey League has set March 20 as the tentative date for the opening of the Stanley Cup play-offs.

The first and second place clubs will meet in a best of seven series; the third and fourth, and the fifth and sixth place teams in two-out-of-three. March 27 was chosen as the date for the start of the second round of the competition, and April 3 as the date for the opening of the best-of-seven series for the final play-off.

President Frank Calder told the league's governors that the circuit's attendance was up 10 per cent over last year and that it already had passed the 1,000,000 mark for the season.

Guibord Holds Scoring Lead As O's Enter Walker Series

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Boston Olympics headed into the final lap of the Eastern Hockey League season this week, Paul Guibord continued to lead the club in all departments of scoring—most goals, most assists, and most points.

To date the dark-haired right wing has totalled 44 points on 21 goals and 23 assists in 37 games, an average of well over a point a game. This total, incidentally, exactly equals his output over the full season last year, but in the Provincial Hockey League it took him 45 games to get his 44 points.

In both the Hershey and Boardwalk Cup series, Paul has scored 22 points, and if he keeps up this average, he will set a new individual scoring record for the Olympics. The former Dartmouth ace holds a 10-point margin over Gerry Desrosiers, who came fast in the second third of the season after a slow start. Desrosiers matched Guibord's output of 22 points by scoring nine goals and 13 assists. By this spurt Gerry jumped from fourth place over Frankie Spain and Danny Sullivan.

Spain holds down third place with 13 goals and 17 assists for 30 points, edging Bob Jeremiah by two points. Jeremiah, who had nine goals and no assists over the first third of the season, picked up 11 points in assists during the second third.

Thompson Fifth

Cliff Thompson, the most improved player on the team, is in fifth place with 10 goals and 13 assists, an excellent showing for a defenseman. Behind him are Junie Stubbs and Danny Sullivan, who are tied at 21 points, and Ty Andersen, who has 17.

The Eastern League clubs have moved along into the Walker Cup series, which will conclude the regular season games. At present there are no definite plans for a play-off, but there has been some talk of one. Whether the Olympics will enter a play-off if one is held, whether they will play exhibition games with Canadian teams, or whether they will close up shop after their next 18 games has not yet been determined.

Eight Left

The 'Pies have just eight games left to play at home, and two of those games will come this week end at the Arena against Atlantic City. These two teams finished in a tie for third place in the Boardwalk race behind Baltimore and Washington. Saturday night the Olympics lost to River Vale, although Coach Hago Harrington has announced he will protest the game at the next league meeting, while Sunday they overturned Baltimore in Maryland.

A third game faces the local clubmen this week end when they go to New York to meet the Rovers Sunday afternoon. Yesterday the New Yorkers scored a 5-0 victory over River Vale for their second shutout in succession on their home ice.

* * *

Baltimore and Washington are putting on quite a battle for the league championship. Washington held the lead for a long spell, but the Orioles little by little whittled down their margin and today lead the Eagles by one point. The Eagles won the Hershey Cup, and the Orioles took the Boardwalk Cup. Whichever wins the Walker Cup will also take honors for the entire season.

* * *

Atlantic City has third place all to itself at present, but Boston and River Vale are doing an Alphonse-Gaston act for fourth place. The O's hold a one-point margin over the Skeeters at present. Each team plays three games this week.

Individual Scoring

	Games	Goals	Assists	Pts
Guibord	37	21	23	44
Desrosiers	45	17	17	34
Spain	34	13	17	30
Jeremiah	36	7	11	28
Thompson	45	10	13	23
Stubbs	42	9	12	21
D. Sullivan	28	11	10	21
Andersen	45	6	11	17
Belland	26	6	5	11
Costello	22	8	3	11
Fitzgerald	28	2	7	9
Yorukewicz	42	4	3	7
Carvell	12	4	3	7
Foster	11	5	2	7
Allen	20	3	3	6
Walsh	10	4	1	5
Barry	16	1	2	3
Shaughnessy	6	2	1	3
Erickson	9	0	2	2
Martin	10	0	1	1
Carron	3	0	1	1
Bafonowski	8	1	0	1
Splaine	8	0	1	1
F. Sullivan	4	0	0	0
Buckley	1	0	0	0
Smith	4	0	0	0
McCarthy	7	0	0	0
Campbell	3	0	0	0
Ray	3	0	0	0
Snow	2	0	0	0
Fortin	1	0	0	0
Gordon	1	0	0	0
Keough	1	0	0	0

Sports Around the Hub

"Ice Capades" Open Wednesday

Headed by Belita and Lois Dworshak, the "Ice Capades of 1941" return to Boston Garden this week for a run which will open Wednesday night and continue through Saturday, with a matinee on the final day.

Included in the show, which received enthusiastic praise on its first visit to this city, are many internationally known stars and a chorus of 36. Among the stars are such headliners as Vera Hruba, Czechoslovakian champion; Cliff and Rona Thaell, English pair dancers; Robert Dench and Rosemarie Stewart of London; Robin Lee, five times U. S. figure skating champion; McGowan and Mack; Red McCarthy; Al Surette of Boston; Serge Flash, juggler; and Joe Jackson, Jr., with his famous bicycle act.

* * *

After Leslie MacMitchell's 4:07.4 mile at the New York A. C. meet Saturday night, track critics are wondering what that young New York University sensation can do in a paced mile on Dartmouth's famed boards. Glenn Cunningham, you remember, did 4:04.4 up at Hanover. Most of the fellows who have followed the invitation meets along the Eastern seaboard this winter agree that MacMitchell could run close to a four-minute mile—the dream of all middle distance runners.

* * *

At the same time, critics are wondering what Greg Rice can do over the mile distance. Now that he has lowered the world indoor two-mile record to 8:53.4, the popular South Bend plodder has done about all he can do over the longer distance. One hears predictions that not even the mile standard would be safe if he concentrated on it. Certainly no man at any distance has a better "kick" on the bell lap.

* * *

Twenty-one contests are listed for local college teams this week in major sports, with basketball taking the lead. Tufts and Rhode Island State start off the 10-game schedule at Medford tomorrow night, while the rest of the contests are: Princeton at Harvard Wednesday; Tufts at M. I. T. and Northeastern at Bates Thursday; Northeastern at Colby, Massachusetts State at Boston University, and Harvard at Cornell Friday; and Northeastern at Maine, Boston University at New Hampshire, and Harvard at Penn Saturday.

* * *

Seven games are listed for the hockey teams, with Boston College playing Tech and Northeastern meeting New Hampshire in a double-header at the Arena tomorrow night. Other games: Northeastern at Bowdoin, and B. U. at Colby Friday; and Harvard at Dartmouth, B. U. at Bowdoin, and Northeastern at Colby Saturday.

* * *

Princeton gets its chance to win its first Quadrangular Hockey League title this week when it faces Yale in New Haven Saturday. A victory would give the Tigers the title outright, while a tie would give Yale a bare chance to catch them. At the same time Boston College can win the New England League race if either Northeastern or Boston University knocks off Colby.

* * *

In swimming B. U. will meet Tech in Cambridge Wednesday and will be host to Bowdoin Friday; and Tech will go to Dartmouth and Harvard to Princeton on Saturday.

* * *

Shorts . . . All coach-changing records must have been shattered in recent weeks . . . The women's Massachusetts Class C squash racquets tournament got under way today at the University Club . . . No one was more pleased over the Chicago Cubs' sale of Zeke Bonura than Ed Waitkus, the Cambridge boy . . . Ed goes to Catalina Island as a rookie first baseman this week . . . He schooled at Tulsa in 1940 . . . Lesley Lynn of Winchester and the Boston Fencing Club won the New England novice foils competition yesterday at the M. I. T. Walker Memorial building . . . He was unbeaten in six bouts.

* * *

With 35 assists, Bill Cowley is only two away from Joe Primeau's all-time N. H. L record . . . Fitchburg skaters captured six of the eight events in the sixth annual Silver Skates Derby at the Boston Garden yesterday afternoon . . . In schoolboy hockey circles: Montreal Catholic High vs. Greater Boston League all-stars, and Bay State League stars vs. Eastern Massachusetts League stars at the Arena on Saturday . . . Over the week end the Red Sox received the signed contract of Stanley Spence, pinch hitter and reserve outfielder . . . Chet Ross signed a Bee contract . . . The Bees also sold Al Glossop to Kansas City.

Cornell to Play Williams

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Arrangements have been completed here for a hockey game between Cornell University and Williams College in Buffalo's new Memorial Auditorium, Saturday night, March 8.

Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

(At Lake Placid)

St. Nicholas (New York) 8, Les Canadiens (Ottawa) 8 (tie).
Les Canadiens (Ottawa) 7, St. Nicholas (New York) 6.

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Princeton 7, Dartmouth 6.

Kimbrough Signs

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—John Kimbrough, All-America back from the Texas Aggies, today signed a contract to play football for the New York football Yankees of the American League.

Jarrin' Jim actually signed two contracts—one for $12,500 to play football and another for $25,000 for personal services with Douglas G. Hertz, owner of the club.

Kimbrough received $2,500 as a down payment. He will get another $2,500 when he graduates. The remainder will be paid on a graduate basis.

Afternoon Game

DETROIT, Feb. 17 (AP) — Fred L. Haner, general manager of Olympia Arena, said the Detroit Red Wings would play the Boston Bruins in an afternoon National Hockey League contest here March 16. A previous afternoon game, played against the Montreal Canadiens some weeks ago, was attended by more than 10,000 fans, many of them coming from distant outstate points. The March 16 game will close the regular season here.

Eastern Duckpins

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 17 (AP)—Andy Friar of Fall River Mass., rolled a 2,038 aggregate Saturday night to capture first prize of $500 in the 11th annual Eastern Duckpin Sweepstakes. He bested Astrid Clarke of Washington, D. C., who received $250, by nine pins. Sixty-six bowlers competed.

College Rifle

By the Associated Press

Pennsylvania 1,399, Penn Military College 1,288.
Army 1,385, M. I. T. 1,380.
Yale 1,353, University of Connecticut 1,303.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

Brookhattan 2, Scots-Americans 2 (tie).
St. Mary's Celtics 8, Paterson 2.
New York Americans 5, Irish-Americans 2.

College Gymnastics

By the Associated Press

Illinois 426, Iowa 342½.
Navy 50, M. I. T. 4.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Feb. 18
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

For Tuesday, Feb. 18

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Feb. 18

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Operetta Concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Kodaly: Hary Janos, Intermesso, Orchestra; Fragments from Operas; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Orchestra Selections. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." B. B. C. Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Maj. L. M. Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:10 p. m.—"Think on These Things." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc), and 11.73mc).

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; educational topics.
9:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio: Instruction Course.
9:45 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).

WBOS (9.57mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; "Reveries"; music, Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Gordon Gifford, baritone; Rochester Civic Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; rumba music; "Moonlight Magic"; music.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; symphonic concert.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; "Intermezzo"; music; "Music Graphs."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
2:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Martin"	Jack Mellon's Orchestra	Sports and music
2:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
2:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
2:45 News; Movie talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Gossip Club"	"Yester-Thoughts"; organ
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	"Coast Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Shall We Waltz?"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	**"Citizens All"**	"Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**Burns and Allen; Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Harmony Caravan
7:45 serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Studio program
8:00 "Those We Love"	"I Love a Mystery"	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	Music You Like to Hear
8:15 Gabriel Heatter	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	program	Music Digest
8:30 Fields & Hall; W'dy	"True or False"	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 Guthrie; or: News	"True or False"	**Orchestra**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 **Theater: Edw. Arnold, D. Lamour;**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	**"Listeners' Theater:**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **Burgess Meredith**	Two Men and a Girl	program	**dramatization**	"Classical Album"
9:30 **in Johnny Apollo**	News; Basin St. Chamber Music Society	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Songs of Your Heart"
9:45		Bob Trendler's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Orchestra	Sport program	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Boston Garden Sports
10:15	Sport program	vocalists	News Service	Boston Garden Sports
10:30 Frazier Hunt	**National Radio Forum:**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Boston Garden Sports
10:45 News of the World	**Sen. Tom Connally, Tex.**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Boston Garden Sports
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Boston Garden Sports
11:15 News; Masterworks	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Boston Garden Sports
11:30 of Music; record-	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Boston Garden Sports
11:45 ings	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Boston Garden Sports

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Ton o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Talk; vocalist	"George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	Bandstand	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock; trans	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Jimmie & Dick"	Music; Clock	News; "Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Lover's Lane"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Stockmen's Trails"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 **American School of**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 **the Air**	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Family Circle"	"This Small Town"; sk.	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	Cadets Quartet	Melody Strings	Studio talk
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical calisthenics"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Concert Hall"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley & Jay McMaster
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Sketch; music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss interview	**Christian Science prgrm**
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; music; Georgia	"Till We Meet Again"	News Service	Rhythm Revue with
12:15 A Girl Marries	Mac; stocks	"Road of Life"	Agricultural talk	Marion Elliott, vocalist
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	"Italian Melodies"	Sports, weather; music.
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news	Leaders in Dance Time	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	"Cafe Continental"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"Carnival"; music	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills; house-	School of the Air	Marion Elliott, songs
1:45 "Road to Life"	News; weather	hold talk	Dance music	Barlow's Orchestra
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Concert Hall of the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Concert Hall of the Air	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military talk	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	J. Huntington, Playgoer
2:45 "Home of the Brave"	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Martin"; sketch	Musical programs	Sports and music
3:15 F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30 Decorating talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	Sports and music
3:45 News; speaker	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Below the Rio Grande	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Dramatization	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30

Leading Candidates for 1941 National Court Championship Beginning to Appear

Sectional Basketball Races Now Approaching Settlement

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The various sectional basketball races, objects of intense interest since the teams ended their international "barnstorming" last month, are approaching a settlement. The next question that arises is, "Who are the leading candidates for the 1941 national title?"

Obviously the teams that already have virtually clinched their conference titles rate first consideration. These are Arkansas, unbeaten in eight Southwest Conference games; Stanford and Washington State in the two divisions of the Pacific Coast Conference; Wyoming in the Big Seven; North Carolina in the Southern Conference, and Kentucky in the Southeastern loop.

Southern Tournament

North Carolina and Kentucky can't win their titles outright but have to go through the ordeal of defending them in tournament play starting Feb. 27. They're both outstanding favorites, however, as the Tar Heels haven't lost in 12 conference games and Kentucky has won its last five to move into first place after a bad start.

Other teams that look good are Kansas in the Big Six and Wisconsin in the Big Ten. Creighton and Drake are tied for first place in the Missouri Valley Conference while Dartmouth suffered its first Eastern League loss at Cornell's hands last Saturday and now has a battle on its hands against Columbia as well as the Cornellians. Wisconsin's margin over Indiana is slender, but the Badgers have won seven conference games in a row.

Leading Teams

Taking all-season records into consideration, Arkansas, which dropped its only game to the Phillips Oilers, a powerful A. A. U. club, in 16 starts; Stanford, with two losses in 20 games; Washington State (17-3); Indiana, winner of 26 successive home games and 13 of 15 played this season; Wisconsin (13-3); Dartmouth (12-3), and North Carolina (13-4) rank up at the top. With them should be such teams as Seton Hall and Baltimore, each unbeaten in 14 starts; Rhode Island State (16-1), Long Island (17-2), Georgetown, Villanova, Duquesne, George Washington, Notre Dame, recent conqueror of New York U. for its 10th straight in a 14-3 record; Toledo, De Paul, and Bradley Tech.

Before they get down to scrapping for the National Collegiate A. A. title, won by Indiana last year, a number of things remain to be settled.

Games This Week

Among this week's doings:

East—Dartmouth plays Yale, and runner-up Columbia and may be ousted from the league lead. Baltimore risks its unbeaten record against Long Island as the Blackbirds return from a mid-western trip. Seton Hall plays St. Joseph's of Indiana, while Rhode Island has four games listed.

Mid-West — Wisconsin plays Purdue's 1939 Big Ten champions and weak Wisconsin, while Indiana tackles two toughies away from home, Ohio State and Iowa. Kansas concentrates on tonight's tilt with Oklahoma A. and M.—a duel between the coaching "masters," Phog Allen and Hank Iba—while the other Big Six contenders battle among themselves. The Oklahoma Aggies also test both Missouri Valley leaders, Creighton and Drake.

Heavy Schedule

South—Although there's a heavy schedule, with Wake Forest playing five games in six days in a bid for a tournament berth, North Carolina, South Carolina, Washington and Lee, William and Mary, and Virginia Military already are sure of their places. Richmond, Duke, and Wake Forest likely will fill the other spots. Vanderbilt, a "dark horse" after beating Georgia Tech and Auburn, apparently holds the key to the Southeastern situation. The Commodores play Kentucky once and Tennessee twice this week. Second-place Florida is through for the season.

Southwest — Arkansas, finally leaving its home court, can clinch the conference title by beating last-place Texas Christian twice if Southern Methodist loses any one of three games. The week's nine contests make up the heaviest schedule in conference history.

Commanding Lead

Big Seven—Wyoming took a commanding lead with its second victory over second-place Utah, 36-31, but has road games against Utah State and Brigham Young. Utah and fast-coming Colorado meet Friday to decide which will become the foremost challenger.

Pacific Coast — Thrice-beaten California still has an outside chance to take the southern title from Stanford, especially if the Indians should slip against U. C. L. A. When Washington State slapped Washington out of a contending position, it virtually assured itself of winning its first northern title in a decade.

Recruiting Salary Rules

ATLANTA, Feb. 17 (AP)—Unrestricted recruiting of athletes has the blessing of the Southeastern Conference—but the dollar sign is out. The Conference Executive Committee, in a weekend huddle with Athletic Commissioner Mike Conner, rejected proposals for bag limits and a shortened season for talent hunters. Athletic ability is where you find it, the committee decided, and a coach may use his own discretion with one restriction. He can offer only straight athletic scholarships plus a job paying $10 a month. No more.

Conner, appointed athletic czar last August to check proselyting, freshman-snatching and other alleged sharp practices, proposed a spring deadline on recruiting and restrictions on window-shopping athletes. He even considered establishment of recruiting zones for each school and a limit on the number of times a coach might approach a prospect.

The executive committee, however, demurred.

"We think this is a free country," explained Conference Secretary W. D. Funkhouser of Kentucky. "A coach should be allowed to get his talent wherever he can. But he must abide by Conference rules against improper inducements."

Illegal inducements, the committee decided, would include offers of revenue beyond the approved $10 a month, jobs for an athlete's family or relatives, promise of post-graduate or professional training, promise of a job after graduation, or financial assistance from alumni. The committee also fixed a limit of two visits to the campus at school expense, banned gifts of money to prospective freshmen for travel or entertainment, and prohibited "farming out" of talent to high schools or junior colleges.

Coaches may obtain private employment for athletes during Christmas or Easter holidays and summer vacations, but unreasonably high wages are barred. All expenses, recruiting and otherwise, must be reported to the Commissioner.

And while they are recruiting, the coaches had better look sharp. There must be no "dumping" of scholarship athletes if they fail to make the team.

"We feel," explained Dr. Funkhouser, "that a boy shouldn't be penalized if the coach guesses wrong."

Lanier Satisfied

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Cardinals announce signed contracts have been received from southpaw Max Lanier and Herschel Lyons, recruit right hander from Rochester. The Redbirds now have 15 of the 38 players on their roster in the fold.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Over Week End

National League

Saturday

Boston 5, Montreal 0.
Toronto 4, New York Rangers 3.

Sunday

Toronto 4, New York Rangers 1.
Detroit 2, Montreal 1.
Chicago 5, New York Americans 4 (overtime).

American League

Saturday

Springfield 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Cleveland 4, Hershey 1 (overtime).
Philadelphia 3, Buffalo 1.

Sunday

New Haven 6, Cleveland 4.
Philadelphia 4, Providence 2.
Buffalo 2, Springfield 1.
Indianapolis 6, Hershey 2.

American Association

Saturday

Tulsa 4, Omaha 2.
Kansas City 3, St. Paul 1 (overtime).

Sunday

Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 2.
St. Louis 6, Omaha 3.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	20	7	10	131	84	50
Toronto	23	10	3	105	70	49
Detroit	15	12	10	82	74	40
Chicago	14	18	6	93	104	34
Rangers	13	18	5	102	107	34
Montreal	12	21	6	97	117	30
Americans	8	19	9	74	128	32

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Princeton 5, Harvard 4.
Cornell-Penn State, canceled, poor ice.
Princeton Jv. 7, Harvard Jv. 4.
Yale 5, Dartmouth 2.
Clarkson 7, Colgate 2.
Hamilton 10, Springfield 2.
Army 2, Boston Univ. 2 (overtime tie).

FEATS of POWER
THE DEER BOT FLY IS SAID TO DART AT THE RATE OF 450 MILES AN HOUR!
START UP QUICKLY—TRY ESSO EXTRA
ESSO EXTRA
PUT MUSCLE IN YOUR MOTOR

Mile of the Year Under Way

Wide World

MacMitchell at First Turn

NEW YORK CITY—The Baxter Mile at the N. Y. A. C. Track Meet. MacMitchell won in 4:7.4 to equal the indoor competitive record. MacMitchell is leading, with Luigi Beccali (left) cutting across in front of Gene Venzke. John Munski is directly behind Venzke. At Venzke's elbow is Walter Mehl, with Chuck Fenske on the inside behind Mehl. The finishing order in back of MacMitchell was Mehl, Venzke and Munski. The other two did not finish.

Les MacMitchell Passes Up National A. A. U. Mile

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Because he has a cool head on his shoulders and a wise old coach at his side, young Les MacMitchell won't try for the national A. A. U. indoor title at Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

You might expect Les and Coach Emil Von Elling of New York U. to be eager to go after the championship, especially before a home-town crowd. The boy has beaten the best in the business three straight, two nights ago in time that equalled the competitive indoor record of 4 minutes 7.4 seconds.

"Sure, we know now that Les can beat the field," says Von. "That's one reason he won't run the mile this week. Remember, he's only 20. He has years of running ahead of him. I'd hate to see the boy burn himself out."

Listens to Coach

So MacMitchell, taking seriously everything Von advises, will anchor N. Y. U.'s distance medley team. Not only will it be a bit easier on the boy, but victory here will mean four gold medals for N. Y. U. instead of the single one he'd win in the mile.

Von Elling, incidentally, takes the blame for the narrow squeak MacMitchell had in the New York A. C. mile.

"Les has been accustomed to 'easing' over the finish line," Von said after the race, then turned to the boy:

"Les, that was all my fault. I should have told you to run right through the tape. You can't let up until the race is over in that kind of company."

Mehl Close

MacMitchell admitted he hadn't known Walter Mehl was literally right on his heels in those last few yards. When he did, he made a desperate lunge for the tape, the first time he'd ever done that at the finish, and leaned into it so much he felt it hit him around the neck instead of on the chest. It was that almost crab-like, sideways lunge that gave him his margin as he got just enough off the straight-and-narrow to block off Mehl.

MacMitchell won't run another individual mile until the intercollegiate championships March 1. The outstanding runner in this week's nationals, therefore, is likely to be Greg Rice, who lowered his own indoor two-mile world record in the New York A. C. meet and now will go after his three-mile mark of 13:53-2.

Rice's 8:53.4 two-mile was the second-fastest ever run, with the outdoor 8:53.2 by Taisto Maki of Finland in September, 1939, the only one better. Maki's time, because of the war, has not been submitted for international approval, so that Rice not only improved on his indoor 8:56.2, but also bettered the listed outdoor world record of 8:56 held by Miklos Szabo of Hungary.

Four New Marks Set in Illinois

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb 17 (AP)—A dazzling collection of mid-western track stars posted four new records Saturday night in the eighteenth Illinois Indoor Relay Carnival, but Indiana University stole the show with three relay victories in four major races.

The Hoosiers won the four-mile university relay, university medley relay and two-mile university relay, and Archie Harris, Indiana weight star, captured the all-around championship in the afternoon.

Indiana was credited with one of three records on the night program, posting a new mark in the four-mile relay event after Harris had set a new shot put mark of 48ft. 4¼in. in the all-around competition. The Hoosier quartet—Paul Kendall, Vernon Broertjes, Fred Wilt and Wayne Tolliver—went the four miles in 17m. 34.8s., breaking Michigan's record of 17m. 39.4s. set in 1940.

The other two new records came out of the pole vault and high jump. Harold Hunt of Nebraska, co-winner of the event last season, took sole possession of the pole vaulting honors with a leap of 13ft. 10¼in., breaking by one eighth of an inch the mark set in 1938 by Wisconsin's Milt Padway.

Don Canham of Michigan, the 1940 high jump champion, lost his title when Keith O'Rourke of Notre Dame soared to 6ft. 6½in., a new record which eclipsed Canham's 1940 meet record by one eighth of an inch.

College Boxing

By the Associated Press

Penn State 4, Cornell 4 (tie).
Cornell Fresh. 6, Penn State Fresh. 2.
Army 5, Virginia 3.
Coast Guard 5½, City College N. Y. 3½.
The Citadel 6, South Carolina 2.
Syracuse 6½, Navy 3½.

Leafs Climb To Within A Point of Top

By the Associated Press

While the Boston Bruins have received — and earned—a lot of praise for their record 21-game unbeaten streak that carried them into the National Hockey League lead last week, it's worth noting that the Toronto Maple Leafs still are in the league.

The Leafs won so many games in the first month and a half of the season that they've been able to coast since then, and they coasted down into second place when the Bruins shattered the old league record of 19 successive games without a defeat. Over the past week end, however, Toronto came to life again with a decisive double victory over the World-Champion New York Rangers, and as a result the Bruins lead again was reduced to a single point although their non-losing streak remained unbroken.

Boston buried the Montreal Canadiens 5-0 for the 21st game of their remarkable string Saturday, but the same night the Leafs turned back the Rangers 4-3. And last night, on foreign ice, Toronto won 4 to 1 as Sweeney Schriner scored twice to bring his season total to 20 goals.

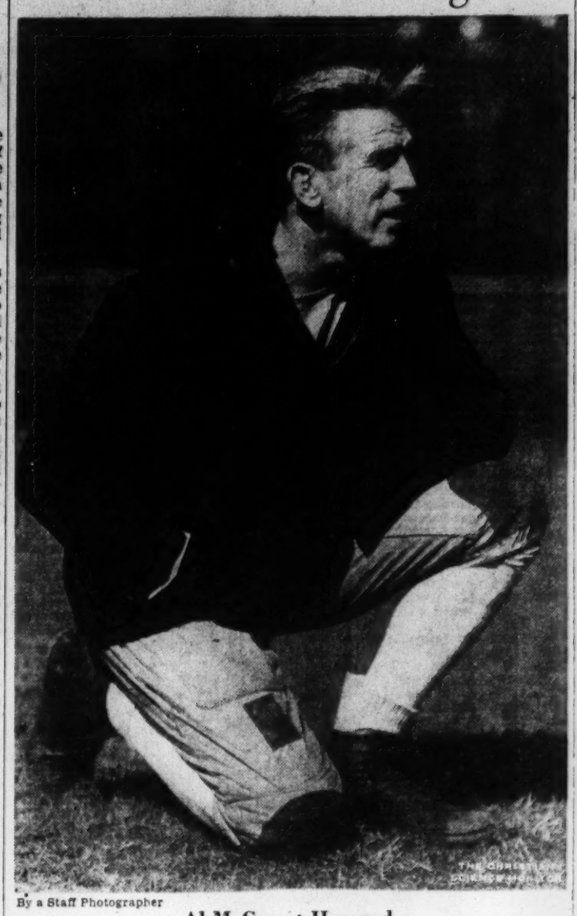
The Rangers slipped back into a fourth-place tie with the Chicago Black Hawks, who broke a four-game losing streak with a 5-4 overtime victory over the New York Americans. Detroit's third-place Red Wings drew away from those two clubs by beating Montreal 2-1.

Schriner's first goal for Toronto wasn't fairly earned, as the puck struck a Ranger player on the back and bounced into the net, but he got the second on a nice play, beating the Ranger defense and Goalie Dave Kerr to become the season's first National Leaguer to hit the 20-goal mark.

The Americans-Chicago affair wound up in a furious scoring match with the brother combination of Doug and Max Bentley producing the winning goal in the last two minutes of overtime. The Hawks went into the third period leading 2-1 but the Amerks rallied twice to tie the score and repeated the trick after Johnny Chad had sent Chicago ahead after 11 seconds of overtime play. A more severe blow to the last-place Amerks than the loss of the game was that Wilf Field, young defense star, suffered a broken leg in a collision with his teammate Murray Armstrong, in the first minute of play.

Detroit's victory over the Canadiens, earned through second-period goals by Don Grosso and Jack Stewart, evened the season series between the teams at three victories apiece and one tie.

From Brookline to Brighton



By a Staff Photographer

Al McCoy at Harvard

The former Northeastern football coach who conducted practice and games at Kent Street in Brookline four years ago will continue coaching activities as assistant to Dick Harlow of Harvard outside the Stadium in Brighton beginning March 1. McCoy left Northeastern and coached at Colby in Maine the past four years.

Runyan's Remarks Irksome To Golfers at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17 (AP)—A group of the boys were sitting around the locker room after Henry Picard had beaten them in the New Orleans open golf tournament, and the gist of the conversation was that Paul Runyan was off key the other day when he called Sam Snead the greatest linksman of them all.

Some of golf's biggest names were there, but all were shy of being quoted—except Jimmy Demaret, who said enough to do for the entire assembly.

"Who is Paul Runyan to say Snead is the greatest golfer that ever lived?" demanded the Texan who won this and five tournaments last year. Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., player, made his remarks at a luncheon for newspapermen in New York.

"Runyan beat Snead 8 and 7 in the 1938 P. G. A. finals. Is that what makes him the greatest golfer who ever lived, as Runyan says? I beat him 4 and 3 in the San Francisco match play. What does that make me?"

Demaret declared that Bobby Jones and Walter Hagen were "the greatest golfers who ever lived." "Jones," he added, "won three British opens, four U. S. opens, a British amateur and five U. S. amateurs. Hagen won five P. G. A. championships, four British opens, two U. S. opens, and 100 sectional tournaments.

"It is ridiculous to compare Snead stroke for stroke with Byron Nelson or Ben Hogan. I'll back Hogan every day against Snead."

Hogan finished his 39th consecutive tournament in the money yesterday, just two strokes behind Picard's 176 which was eight under the record Henry set in winning two years ago. Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C., was third at 279, and Demaret was tied for fourth at 284 with Tony Penna of Dayton, Ohio, Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Ralph Guldahl of Chicago.

Some of the biggest names in golf were missing in the final scores. Among those failing to qualify for the last 36 holes were National Open Champion Lawson Little, and Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee, Mass.

Snead and Johnny Bulla of Chicago had high half-time scores and did not start yesterday.

The golfers left for the next competition on the winter swing at Thomasville, Ga., with assurance the New Orleans meet, put on a self-sustaining basis this year for the first time, would be held again in 1942.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO—Cubs sell First Baseman Zeke Bonura to Minneapolis of American Association; "news to me," says Zeke.

HAVANA — Dolph Camilli, Dodger first baseman noted for holdouts, brings signed contract to Brooklyn camp.

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — Frank Leahy signs "long-term contract" as Notre Dame football coach and athletic director.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—John Ogden, former farm director of Phillies, buys Elmira franchise in Eastern League from Brooklyn Dodgers.

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Bobby Riggs beats Frank Kovacs 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 4—6, 6—4 in finals in mid-winter invitation tennis tourney after Kovacs blows 3—1 lead in fifth set. Mrs. S. P. Cooke wins women's singles, beating Doris Hart, 6—0, 6—3. Riggs and Jack Kramer of Los Angeles trounced Billy Talbert of Cincinnati and Gus Ganzenmuller of New York, 6—1, 6—0 in the men's doubles final.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Alf Anderson, rookie shortstop, says terms offered by Pittsburgh Pirates unsatisfactory and returns contract for fifth time.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Billy Mathews of Hamilton, Ont., sets record of 78.09 m. p. h. in winning American Motorcycle Association 200-mile national championship road race.

BOSTON—Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd, Pa., beats Mrs. Enos Throop, Jr., of New York, in straight games to retain women's national squash racquets title at Boston's Harvard Club. After presentation of silver trophy to Miss Bowes, the Philadelphia first team was awarded a prize for successfully defending its inter-city championship in the final round against Boston.

NEW SMYRNA BEACH, Fla.—His tiny craft droning around the course like a bumblebee, Paul Wearly of Muncie, Ind., dominated the annual New Smyrna Regatta ending by annexing Class B and C honors. Wearly won the Class C Dave Sholt Trophy event.

LAKE PLACID—Curtis Stevens, veteran bobsled driver, took over the wheel of Francis Tyler's Sno Bird sled and captured the Lowell Thomas international four-man trophy race on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg slide. His total time for the four one-mile heats was 4:33.65.

STANHOPE, N. J.—Ray Ruge of the Hudson Highland, N. Y., Yacht Club, piloted his Charet 2nd to victory in the Eastern Ice Yachting Association's open championship on Lake Musconetcong.

BERLIN, N. H.—Bob Couture, of Berlin's Nansen Ski Club, turned in a 205-foot leap to take first place in the Class A jumping of the international ski meet.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Ted Ellenwood, Fort Johnson speedster, won the New York State speed skating title to increase his 1941 victories to five. Ellenwood captured the 440 and one-half-mile races to amass a total 110 points and win easily over Len Schallen, Saratoga Springs, who compiled 40 points.

CADILLAC, Mich.—Max Muller of Flint, Mich., a former member of the Swiss Olympic ski team, won the all-around championship in the first annual Central U. S. Ski Association tournament.

BIDDEFORD, Me. — Gerard Capistran of the Lafayette Club, Manchester, N. H., won the five-mile marathon which featured the closing of the International Snowshoe Convention. Time: 44m.

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.—Torger Tokle, Norwegian ace, added another ski jumping victory to his string with a 155-foot leap in an invitation meet. His older brother, Kyrre, won the Class B competition with a jump of 131 feet.

PHILADELPHIA — Ogden Phipps and Robert Grant, Jr., defeated fellow New Yorkers James H. Van Allen and J. Gordon Douglas, Jr., 1—6, 6—0, 6—5, 6—4, to win the U. S. court tennis doubles championship.

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Colgate's well-rounded team captured the New York State College ski championship with near-by Cornell in the runnerup spot. Syracuse, winner of the title last year, placed third.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. — Dartmouth's intercollegiate jumping champion, Roger Simpter, gave the Indians' winter sports team a narrow victory in the 10th Middlebury Carnival as favored New Hampshire finished third. Ralph Townsend, New Hampshire, won the Breadloaf Mountain cross-country ski race.

BERLIN, N. H.—Outrunning a field of 30, Wendell Broomhall of the Rumford, Me., Chisholm Club, won the international cross-country ski race here. His time for the 18-kilometer run was 1h. 34m. .6s.

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Princeton 10, Army 8.
Norwich 12, Cornell 9.
Pennsylvania Military College 12, Yale 9.

New England Is Shaken By Grid Shuffle

It isn't very often that New England enjoys a "Bowl" football victory nor is it very often that this section engages in such a merry shuffle of football coaches. Boston College won the Sugar Bowl grid trophy and since then football news has crowded New England sports pages continuously.

Just when the local grid fans had a sigh of relief—from a succession of honors to the Boston College players and radical changes in football coaching staffs—the week end saw the latter situation broken open again. Frank Leahy and staff have gone from B. C. to Notre Dame, and Alfred Mudge McCoy has left Colby College to assist Dick Harlow at Harvard.

Two Posts Still Open

With spring football just around the corner and two head coach positions opened as wide as the ocean, football news will continue to crowd the New England sports pages, and the Boston Bruins, currently engaged in the National Hockey League record of games without defeat, must share the spoils instead of basking in unrestrained publicity.

While New England has released two able coaches and their complete staffs to West Point and Notre Dame, replacement coaches so far have been recruited from within the section. Tuss McLaughry of Brown has gone to Dartmouth, but the vacancy left by Leahy and staff at Boston College has yet to be filled.

It takes a bit of concentration to reel off all the major changes since the first of January. Earl Blaik and staff of Dartmouth started the confusion when they moved to West Point late in December. Tuss McLaughry, coach at Brown for 15 years, went to Dartmouth and two of his assistants went elsewhere, Earl Brown, former Notre Dame star, replacing Wes Fesler of Harvard as end coach and basketball mentor, and Eck Allen filling in the vacancy at Maine, caused by the voluntary retirement of the veteran Fred Brice.

Harvard, of course, relinquished two assistant coaches to better themselves in head coaching jobs and then hired a head coach to serve as an assistant. Wes Fesler has moved into the head coach post at Wesleyan, and Neil "Skip" Stahley, first assistant to Harlow, took over the job left by McLaughry at Brown.

Story of Year

While all these early changes were of major importance, the most recent moves are even more stunning — one locally and the other nationally. Leahy to Notre Dame unquestionably is the coaching story of the year and McCoy to Harvard is startling local news. The appointments to be made at Boston College and Colby guarantee the football fan plenty of reading matter yet to come.

Memory fails to recall any season in which New England football coaches hopped from job to job as so many fleas. It is questionable if any one section ever has matched the grid news now emanating from so-called "staid" old New England.

National Amateur Baseball Tourney For Youngstown

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (AP)—The National Amateur Baseball Federation has awarded its 1941 tournament to Youngstown, Ohio, for the week of Sept. 6-14. The Federation, meeting here over the week end, also voted to hold its summer session at Youngstown, July 19-20.

J. A. Downey, Jr., Birmingham, Ala., was elected President of the Federation; Frank Novario, Cleveland, Secretary-Treasurer; Virgil E. Zetterlind, Detroit, First Vice-President; Henry Schubert, Dearborn, Mich., Second Vice-President; William Haddock, Pittsburgh, Third Vice-President.

The new three-man board of commissioners is composed of William T. Duggan, chairman, of Cleveland; Frederick Howell, Dayton, Ohio, and C. E. Brewer, Detroit.

Terry Signs Two

MIAMI, Fla., (AP)—Manager Bill Terry announces that pitchers Clydell Castleman and Ace Adams have signed their contracts with the New York Giants.

Terry said this left 11 Giants still unsigned, including catcher Harry Danning. Castleman has been with the Giants several years, while Adams was a mound star for Nashville of the Southern Association last season.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Baltimore	29	15	5	63
Washington	28	13	6	62
Atlantic City	23	22	4	50
Boston	19	24	4	42
River Vale	20	27	1	41
New York	15	33	0	30

Walker Cup Series

New York	2	1	0	4
River Vale	2	1	0	4
Baltimore	2	2	0	4
Atlantic City	2	2	0	4
Boston	1	1	0	2
Washington	0	2	0	0

Results Feb. 15

Atlantic City 4, Baltimore 3.
River Vale 3, Boston 2.

Results Feb. 16

Boston 3, Baltimore 2.
New York 5, River Vale 0.

Schedule This Week

Tuesday: Atlantic City at Washington.
Wednesday: New York at Baltimore.
Friday: Atlantic City at Boston; River Vale at Washington.
Saturday: Atlantic City at Boston; New York at River Vale.
Sunday: River Vale at Baltimore; Boston at New York.

Where To Dine

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PEQUOT
Dining Room
• Luncheon
• Tea
• Dinner
Closed Sundays
424 LLOYD AVENUE

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 404,303
1941 volume to date 18,567,635
1940 volume to date 22,978,520

Mild Upturn Continues In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The stock market leaned forward again today under leadership of steels and rails, but apathetic dealings generally made the rally unimpressive.

The ticker tape frequently was motionless and early gains of fractions to a point or so were reduced near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares, smallest in a week.

There was nothing particularly outstanding in the the news budget, brokers said, although a number of corporate statements, notably those of railways, served to bolster sentiment. At that, the war, taxes and labor disputes remained as buying impediments. Some of the forenoon nibbling was attributed to the belief the recent sharp decline to around the lows of last June, on average, entitled the list to a moderate come-back.

Stocks attracting support included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, Anaconda, Kennecott, Sears, Roebuck, Chrysler, General Motors, du Pont, Union Carbide, Westinghouse, American Can and United Aircraft.

Given an occasional lift in the curb were Glen Alden Coal, Humble Oil, American Cyanamid "B" and Brewster Aero.

Bonds Rally Unevenly

Second-grade issues led an uneven rally in today's bond market and near the final hour the list showed numerous gains ranging from fractions to around a point.

A few low-priced rails pushed up as much as 3 points on forecasts of substantially larger revenues in the months just ahead.

U. S. Governments were heavy, but dealers said thinness of markets accounted in part for the declines. Several Treasuries recorded losses ranging up to 30-32ds of a point, but a larger number remained untraded going into the final hour.

Japanese and Australian loans, recently under pressure, rallied.

Among the corporate gainers were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Great Western 4s, Erie 5s of '75, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, International Telephone 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Nickle Plate 4½s, Western Union 5½s, and McKesson & Robbins 5½s.

'Main Street' to Try To Get Control Of N. Y. Stock Exchange

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The newly formed National Committee of Stock Exchange Partners has started a movement to take control of the New York Stock Exchange from Wall Street and put it in "main street."

Proposing that the exchange "recognize and reorganize itself as a national institution," the committee sent from its headquarters here approximately 5,000 letters to members and allied members of the exchange outlining its program and urging support of amendments to the exchange constitution.

Chief among the proposals was one to increase membership on the board of governors to 45, with 21 members to be elected from the New York area, 23 from the rest of the nation, and for the chairman to serve ex-officio.

The board now is composed of 32 members. Twenty-one are chosen from in or near the exchange, six are chosen from outside the area and three are non-brokers chosen to represent the public. The chairman and president are ex-officio members.

Under the program, an executive committee of 21 members would have full control while the board is not in session, but the governors would have to meet at least once every 60 days.

The committee also recommends study of advisability of changing the name of the exchange in event of the proposed reorganization.

The committee was formed at Chicago recently, with A. W. Mansfield of Thompson and McKinnon, Chicago, as chairman. J. C. Bradford is a local member.

Wheat at New Low Levels for Season

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (AP)—May wheat declined a cent to 78, lowest since September 21, while July and September contracts reached new lows for the season in another general wheat price setback today.

A slight expansion in receipts at some terminals, apathetic flour demand and the tense international situation were bearish factors in the market.

Corn prices were the lowest since late in December and oats were the lowest since early in November.

Steel Rate This Week 94.6 P. C.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The nation's steel mills will cut operations this week to 94.6 per cent of capacity, the lowest rate of production thus far in the year, the American Iron & Steel Institute said today.

This represented a drop of 2.5 points from last week's schedule. A months ago output was at 96.5 per cent of capacity and a year ago 67.5 per cent.

Trade quarters attributed the decline primarily to furnace shutdowns to make repairs.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	48¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¾	Feb15
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	45	45	
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22¾	20	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Feb15
42⅛	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	37½	37¼	37½	+ ¾
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Feb11
5	4½	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	½	Alleghany Corp	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6⅛	Alleg pf xw	2	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7½	7½	7½	
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	Feb15
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1½e)	3	20¾	20½	20½	
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
165	145	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	4	147	145	147	+2
13⅜	11¾	Allied Kid (1)	4	10⅛	10¼	10¼	Feb14
		Allied Mills (1e)	4	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	Feb14
7⅜	5⅜	Allied Stores	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	77½	77	77	Feb11
37	28½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	4	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
17¾	16¼	Alpha Cem (¼g)	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	Feb14
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1	1	Feb13
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb10
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	45	45	45	— ¼
17¾	14½	Am Airlines (4e)	2	43½	43	43½	+ ½
58½	41½	Am Bank Note	4	62¾	62¾	63½	Feb15
8¼	6½	Am Bosch	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
8¼	5½	Am Br S (.40g)	5	33	33	33	Feb13
38	33	Am Cable & R	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb15
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	3	83½	83	83	+ ¾
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	3	179¼	179¼	179¼	— ¼
31⅜	24	Am Car & Fdy	8	25⅛	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	7	57¼	57¼	57¼	+1¼
23⅛	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	7	19	18¾	19	Feb15
115	107¾	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Feb14
121	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	113	113	113	Feb14
8¾	8⅛	Am Coltype ⅛e	7	8	8	8	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am Comm Al	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	9¾	Am Crys S (¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	6	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 6
1⅞	1½	Am & For Pow	1	12	12	12	Feb15
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	4	14¾	13¾	13¾	Feb14
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb14
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (1a)	7	31½	31	31	+ ¾
4⅜	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home(2.40a)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Feb15
1¾	1⅜	Am Ice	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb14
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	4	20	20	20	
4¼	3¾	Am Internat'l	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb15
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
94⅝	81	Am Locomotive	10	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
133¾	121¼	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	82	82	82	+1
3	2¼	Am M & M (.34g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Feb15
19½	17	Am M & Metal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb15
3¼	2¼	Am Metal (¼g)	4	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
46¾	39	Am Power & Lt	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		AmP&L $6pf15k	3	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
39	32½	APL $5pf (1.56k)	5	33	32⅝	33	
15⅞	12	Am Rad&St(.40e)	16	6⅜	6	6	
7	6	Am Roll M (¼e)	19	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	7¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	37⅞	Am Seat (½e)	2	8	8	8	Feb15
154	142	Am Sm&R (½g)	2	39¼	39	39	
54	51¼	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	145	142	142	Feb14
28½	21½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52	52	52	Feb10
11¼	10	Am Stl F (¼g)	3	22⅜	22½	22½	
13½	11⅞	Am Stores (⅛g)	*1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
15⅝	13¼	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Feb14
88	81	Am Sug R (½gg)	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
13⅞	13¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82	82	82	— ⅜
168¾	159½	Am Tob (1.20)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb15
73½	68	Am T & T (9)	15	159⅞	159½	159⅜	
74½	67¾	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68	68	68	
		Am Tob B (5)	2	68	68	68	
159	150	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	10	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
99⅛	95	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	50	50	50	—5
87⅜	68	Am Woolen	12	69⅜	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
68⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅜
54	51¾	Am Zinc L & S	12	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
27¾	22⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
14¼	13	Anaconda (2e)	40	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
12½	9½	Anchor H (.80e)	3	13	13	13	Feb14
2⅛	1⅝	Andes Cop (1e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb14
30	28⅛	A P W Paper	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	Feb14
111⅝	110	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Feb13
5½	4½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Feb14
58	47½	Armour Ill	13	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
60	60	Armour Ill pf	4	52	51	51½	+ ⅛
34⅜	29	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
8⅞	7¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	4	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ¾
6¾	4¾	Arnold C (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb13
7⅜	5¾	Artloom (¼g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
		Ass'd Dry Goods	4	6	5⅛	5	Feb15
87	80	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	92	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	87½	87½	87½	—1¼
35⅛	35	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan30
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	27	21	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	4	62½	62¼	62¼	Feb15
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	8	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	3	13½	13½	13½	Feb15
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb15
24¼	21⅝	Atl Refining (1)	5	22	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Feb 6
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Feb15
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48	48	48	+ ½
72¼	65	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	65	65	65	Feb15
7	6	Atlas Tack	1	65	65	65	Feb15
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	5	2	2	2	Feb15
5¼	3⅞	Aviation Corp	17	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Balt & Ohio	12	3½	3¼	3¼	
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	10	4½	4½	4½	Feb15
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Feb15
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9⅝	7⅜	Barker Br (¾e)	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	Feb14
24⅝	18¾	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
30½	27½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	19	22¼	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
24¾	22½	Bayuk Cig (1)	4	28	27⅞	27⅞	Feb14
$112¼	105	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22	22	22	— ½
104	104	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
126	117½	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
8⅞	7½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
37¾	33	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	
20⅞	19¼	Bendix Av (1g)	27	34	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	56	Benef I L (1.85e)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
32	28¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Feb11
89½	75½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
131½	123	Beth Steel(1½g)	32	77½	76⅝	77	+ ⅜
27½	24¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122⅜	122¼	122⅜	— ⅜
21¼	17⅞	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	25½	25½	25½	+1
10¼	7⅝	Black & Dk (1a)	2	17	17	17	
18⅜	17	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅛	Bliss & L (1½e)	5	17¼	17	17¼	Feb11
35	29⅛	Boeing Airplane	14	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
22⅜	19⅝	Bohn A&B (½g)	3	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅞
22⅜	19⅞	Bond Strs(1.60a)	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	Feb14
20¼	16⅝	Borden Co(.30g)	2	19	19	19	
11½	12	Borg-Warn .40g	6	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	30¾	Boston & Maine	1	12	12	12	Feb14
4½	4⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
12⅜	10	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	19¼	Bridgeport (¾e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
41	37¾	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	15	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
44½	20	Briggs&S (3½e)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb 7
21⅞	21⅝	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	40	40	40	Feb15
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
14⅛	12⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	9	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	8	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
23¾	20¼	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Feb10
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	4	10	9¾	9¾	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (2e)	2	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
33	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	28½	28½	28½	+1
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
53¼	51½	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ¼
8¾	8	Burr Add (.15g)	32	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—1
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2½	2½	
5⅛	4⅝	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
21⅝	20	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	Feb13
4⅜	3⅝	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11¾	8	Byers (AM) Co	2	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
12	10½	Byron Jack (1)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb14
		C					
20¼	17½	Calif Pack (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
53	51⅜	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Feb15
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	
7¼	6	Cal & Hecla (1e)	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	4	12	12	12	+ ⅜
38⅝	31⅝	Canadian Pacific	9	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	+ ⅛
	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	4	38	37	37	Feb14
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
30½	26	Carpent (2¾e)	1	26	26	26	Feb15
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
50¼	43½	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	45¼	45	45¼	+ ½
28⅜	23	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	44⅜	44	44	— ¼
10	7	Celanese (1¼e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
19½	18¼	Celotex Cp (¼g)	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18½	18½	18½	
2½	2¼	Cent-Foundry	1	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5¼	4¼	Cent Rr NR xw	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3¼	2⅝	Cent Violetta S	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ½
34½	28	Century Rib M	1	3	3	3	Feb13
5⅜	3¾	Cerro de Pas(1g)	1	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
21¼	18	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
20¾	17½	Chain Belt (½g)	1	18	18	18	Feb14
18	12½	Champ Pap .90e	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb15
14½	10½	Checker Cab	3	13¼	13	13¼	Feb15
102½	101¼	Ches & Ohio(3a)	12	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ¾
3	2⅝	Ches & O pf (4)	1	102	102	102	Feb15
18	1	Ches Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb15
11	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1	1	1	Feb13
8¼	6¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 6
		Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	7	6¾	6¾	Feb14

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
14¾	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Feb15
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Feb15
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb14
9½	9	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13⅜	10¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb14
27⅜	21⅛	Chickasha (1½e)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb11
72½	63¼	Childs Co	3	2	2	2	— ½
10¾	9½	Chrysler (11½g)	25	65¼	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
3	2½	City I & F (1.20)	5	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
37¾	31¼	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb15
		Clark Eq (3¼e)	4	32¼	31¼	32¼	Feb15
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28¼	28	28	Feb14
30½	26⅞	Climax M(1.20a)	5	27⅞	27¼	27½	+ ¼
34	29¼	Cluett P (2¾e)	5	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
106	92¾	Coca-Cola (5e)	12	91¾	91	91	—1¾
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Feb14
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛a)	5	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
30¼	26⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	*2	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
20	17	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	4	17	17	17	Feb10
21¾	19	Colum Br A .45g	8	19	19	19	— ⅛
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	5	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	31	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	80	80	80	Feb13
67⅛	49¼	Colum Pict	3	47⅜	49¼	47⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	23	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23	23	23	Feb13
80⅛	77	Col Carb (1g)	1	77	77	77	Feb14
30⅞	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	4	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101½	101½	101½	
37⅞	35	ComInv Tr (4)	8	35½	35¼	35¼	— ¼
110	107	ComTev pf(4¼)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	Feb15
11⅜	8⅜	Comi Solv (⅛e)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
12	5⅝	Com'th & South	30	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
53⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	50	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	21	28⅞	28½	28½	— ¼
4	3⅛	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	Feb 3
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Feb15
29⅜	22¾	Cons Aircr (2e)	7	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
7⅞	5⅞	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	3	13¼	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	21	Cons Cop (½e)	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
107⅜	106¼	Cons Edison (2)	16	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
5⅜	½	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106¼	106¼	106¼	Feb15
8	7½	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb13
3⅛	2⅝	Cons F pf (1e)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
6	5⅜	Cons Laundries	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
12	3¼	Consol Oil (⅛g)	27	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
4½	2⅞	Con RR Cub pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb15
21	15¼	Consoln Coal	1	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
106⅜	103⅜	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Feb13
15⅞	12½	Con Pow pf(4½)	5	103¾	103⅜	103⅜	Feb15
99⅜	73¼	Container (¼g)	9	13	13	13	
7⅜	3⅜	Cont Bak (A)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
		Cont Bak (B)	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	81½	81½	81½	Feb15
40½	36	Cont Can (2e)	3	36¼	36	36¼	— ⅜
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
41⅜	27⅜	Cont Motors	26	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
20½	17½	Cont O Del (1)	9	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
23½	19½	Cont Steel(1½e)	3	20	19½	19½	Feb14
18⅞	14½	Cop'weld (.80)	4	15	14¾	14¾	Feb15
56	53	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53⅜	53	53	Feb14
47½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	1	44¾	44⅝	44¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	4	Coty Inc (½e)	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	11	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
19⅞	16	Crane Co (.80e)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
19	17	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17½	17	17	Feb10
6¾	4⅜	Crosley Corp	8	5⅛	5	5	Feb14
27⅜	22⅝	Crown C&S(1½e)	5	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅝
45¼	41⅛	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42½	42½	42½	Feb11
15⅜	12⅝	Crown Zel. (¼g)	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
41¼	37¼	Crucible Steel	14	38¾	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
98½	85	Crucible pf (5)	3	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
45⅜	31½	Cuban-Am Sug	4	37⅜	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
16½	13⅜	Cudahy Pack	1	14	14	14	Feb15
25	21½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	4	22½	22	22	Feb14
17⅛	11½	Curtis Publish	8	13⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
45	43	Curtis P pf (3¾k)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	Feb14
34¾	32	Curtis P p pf (3)	4	33⅝	33	33	
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W (½e)	36	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
29½	25¼	Curtiss-W A (2)	6	26	25⅞

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Would Borrow Low-Income Workers' Savings for Defense

Business and Industry

Foreclosures Of Homes Off '25 P. C. in '40

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Mortgage foreclosures on city homes declined 25 per cent last year to the lowest level since 1926, the Federal Home Loan Bank reported today.

The board said that there were 75,310 foreclosures on nonfarm property, compared with 100,961 in 1939. This was at the rate of four foreclosures for each 1,000 urban dwellings last year, against a rate of 5.3 in 1939 and 13.3 at the depression peak in 1933.

Utah had the highest percentage of decline in foreclosures, with 67 in 1940 and 183 in 1939. Only two states reported increases. Nevada, which had only 10 foreclosures in 1939, had 17 last year and Montana's increased from 94 in 1939 to 101.

The board reported that resources of member institutions increased $330,000,000 to $5,071,000,000 during 1940. Seventy-eight savings, building and loan associations were admitted to membership last year, the board said, but due to reorganizations, mergers and liquidations the total membership declined by 56 to 3,864.

The Federal Housing Authority reported at the same time that lending institutions operating under the FHA insured mortgage program had originated $880,465,000 of small home mortgages during 1940, an increase of 18.8 per cent over 1939.

Among the foreclosure records by states, with the number in 1940 and in 1939, were:

Connecticut, 1,194 and 1,518; Maine, 765 and 879; Massachusetts, 6,026 and 7,732; New Hampshire, 239 and 324; Rhode Island, 565 and 760; Vermont, 57 and 82; New York, 13,138 and 17,465; West Virginia, 729 and 839; Alabama, 1,019 and 1,593; District of Columbia, 324 and 357; Florida, 1,266 and 1,528; Georgia, 718 and 1,169; Maryland, 1,642 and 1,739; North Carolina, 1,502 and 1,775; South Carolina, 343 and 481; Virginia, 1,305 and 1,619; Tennessee, 1,921 and 2,030; Arkansas, 337 and 490; Louisiana, 555 and 801; Mississippi, 269 and 370.

Takes New Post

Tom Towle

Appointed head of the aeronautical engineering section of the aircraft division of the Hudson Motor Car Co. Mr. Towle is widely known in aeronautical engineering circles, having been identified for the past 20 years with major producers in the aircraft industry as well as operating his own company. He is a graduate of Yale, Sheffield School of Science.

Special Defense Tax Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Economy League has proposed that a special tax of 10 per cent be levied on individual incomes in order to put the defense program "substantially on a cash basis."

Wherever possible, the tax should be collected at the source, that is, when salaries, dividends and interest are paid, the league said. Self-employed persons, such as farmers and professional men, would be required to file special returns.

The recommendation was based on a study by Harley L. Lutz, Professor of Public Finance, Princeton University.

"By using the proposed tax in addition to the existing conventional taxes," Professor Lutz said, "it should be possible to come very close to a cash basis for 1942."

Asserting that borrowing was the only alternative, Professor Lutz said that borrowing from individuals would require compulsory loans or such high interest rates that outstanding Treasury bonds would decline in value. Borrowing from banks, he added, would "add to the purchasing power of the people without a corresponding increase in the production of goods they can buy."

Earnings Reports Show Mixed Trend

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week showing profits per common share included:

Quarter ended Dec. 31	1940	1939
Black & Decker	$ .72	$ .48
Colorado Fuel & Iron	.57	.98
Continental Steel	1.26	2.21
Reynolds Spring	.86	.97
Year Ended Dec. 31		
American Can	5.88	6.22
Chain Belt	2.13	1.92
Chrysler	8.69	8.47
Cleve. Ghaphite Bronze	4.10	5.42
Cluett Peabody	3.74	4.16
Crucible Steel	10.24	2.54
Du Pont	7.23	7.70
M. A. Hanna	2.33	1.23
Geo. W. Helme	5.15	5.96
Kroger Grocery	2.51	3.02
Libbey-Owens-Ford	3.97	3.21
Monarch Machine Tool	5.63	3.53
G. C. Murphy	6.58	6.47
National Biscuit	1.50	1.68
Pacific Tin	.90	.47
Sunshine Mining	1.82	2.13
Union Bag & Paper	1.67	.76
U. S. Tobacco	2.08	1.76
Western Union	3.48	1.32
Woodward Iron	4.27	2.23
F. W. Woolworth	2.48	3.02

Security Markets Apprehensive About Situation in Far East

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fears of overt Japanese action in the East Indies have had profound repercussions in Wall Street. While some of the metropolitan newspapers gave the Balkan emergency more prominence than that of the Far East, financial markets were distinctly more apprehensive about the Asiatic than about the European situation.

This was for two reasons. In the first place the United States is considered far more closely involved in the Far East than in the Balkans, where Axis winnings affect this country only by implication. Some months ago the United States State Department indicated it would disapprove strongly of any Japanese move toward the Dutch East Indies, and the American diplomatic situation there is ticklish, American residents in China having been advised sharply by the State Department to leave and many Japanese residents in New York having left in recent months, due either to diplomatic tension or to the shrinkage in Japanese-American trade. The British fleet is withdrawn almost completely from east of Singapore, except for a few ships in Hongkong, and the American Asiatic fleet is the only large fleet in the neighborhood except the Japanese.

The South Seas Situation

Second reason for Wall Street reverberations is the close American economic tie with the South Seas, particularly with the Dutch East Indies. From there and the Federated Malay States comes about 90 per cent of the current American rubber supply and over 50 per cent of the United States' tin supply. The American Government has been pressing the accumulation of strategic reserves of these two commodities belatedly in the last six months, and now is fairly well fixed as to tin, most consumers having about a year's supply on hand and the Government having over six months' requirements, while South America may be made a more important supply if refining equipment can be built in the United States.

The American rubber situation is not so safe, domestic consumption now being at an all-time record of nearly 60,000 tons a month and there being little more than a six-months' supply on hand here, with only about 20,000 tons of synthetic rubber to be expected in 1941 at the best, and Brazilian rubber sources even smaller than this. The United States is also dependent on the East Indies for numerous other strategic materials, including manila fiber, quinine, and coconut shell char, and dependent on China, now via the Burma Road, for tungsten ore, chromite, and to some extent antimony. The United States is better fixed as to these commodities, however, than as to rubber. There has been an enormous increase in recent months in takings of Chinese tungsten, while South American sources are also being developed. The procurement program on manila fiber and cinchona bark is well along and substitutes have been found for coconut shell char. A war with Japan would promptly cut off the supply of silk, but there are certain stores on hand here, and the Government has found some substitutes for parachute silk and has laid in some stocks, while such a war would probably aggravate the present boycott on Japanese goods, including silk, which now goes largely into hosiery and even there is slowly being replaced by nylon.

May Endanger Sugar Supply

The American sugar supply is partly endangered by anything that endangers the Philippines, which normally ship about 950,000 tons out of about 7,000,000 tons of American annual consumption. Even a shipping shortage such as now impends would cause the Far Eastern situation to affect the sugar market, for Philippine sugar is high-cost to begin with and can't stand much of an increase over the present freight cost of approximately one cent a pound.

The Dutch East Indies also produce about 50,000,000 barrels of petroleum a year, a good part of which goes to Japan, which gets most of the rest of her petroleum products from the United States. The Japanese recently obtained an agreement from the Dutch East Indies to sell them an additional 1,800,000 tons, or about 10,000,000 barrels of petroleum products a year, which would be about a third of Japan's annual requirements, the rest coming from the United States.

The shipping situation in the Far East is now quite tight. Danish and Norwegian tramp ships used to carry a good deal of the trade between the Philippines and the United States. With their withdrawal—the Norwegian ships to British control, the Danish ships into neutral harbors—Dutch ships took over some of this business, but may not be able to stay. While there is criticism of the British for not withdrawing more of their tonnage from South Atlantic and Pacific runs for trans-Atlantic convoy, it is by no means certain that if they withdrew there will be enough American ships to fill the vacancies, for the American merchant marine is now smaller than it was when the war broke out, due to heavy sales to the British.

Shortages Acute in Japan

The Isthmian and American Export lines have put on additional ships on the Far Eastern run, some of them the new fast C-2 ships, but there is still a shortage, which has led to considerable recent talk, even in high official quarters, of a probable priority system for American shipping. This is already unofficially in effect as to the movement of the strategic materials which are being brought in from the East exclusively in American ships, on the owners of some of which the Maritime Commission can exert effective pressure because of the mortgage it holds on the ships.

There is concern lest Japan's economic situation may be encouraging it to go to war and join the Axis powers. The American export license system has now virtually cut Japan from the sources here of iron and steel, machine tools, copper, zinc, and other essentials, while her acute shortage of foreign exchange has cut down her cotton purchases. Japanese heavy industry has become increasingly dependent on Philippine iron ore and on Manchurian iron and steel resources.

Cartelizing of Japanese industry has squeezed out marginal producers, and concentration on military production has been rapidly cutting down the Japanese production of consumer goods, with very unfavorable consequences for the Japanese standard of living. In addition to the burden of the military campaign in China, Japan is having difficulty in operating the so-called "yen bloc" consisting of Manchuria, Korea, eastern China, Formosa, and now South China. She has had to restrict the sales of Japanese goods there, because though yen prices there are very attractive, the yen and subsidiary yen currencies received from such trade are much depreciated, and catch Japan in the difficulty of obtaining high-cost foreign-exchange raw materials outside the yen bloc and then selling the manufactured products in the Japanese-dominated area.

Japan's Price Rise Sharp

Japanese efforts to build up a substantial Chinese cotton production are reported to have been expensively unsuccessful, and the Japanese textile export industry has not been benefited as expected. It has apparently not proved possible to finance the Japanese budget deficit out of sales of bonds to the public, and the note circulation of the Bank of Japan has increased sharply, with a rise of around 50 per cent in prices and 25 per cent in wages. While the cutting off of a large proportion of Japan's imports from the United States has taken a certain amount of strain off the yen control, it has imposed an even greater strain on Japan's industry, which was seriously in need of the scrap steel, iron, copper, and so on.

On the other hand, it is possible that Japan has accumulated a certain amount of strategic reserves, as did the Germans, and that the dominant military party may decide that if Japan is to set up an Asiatic system similar to the new German economic system in Europe, it must be done now before the American armament program becomes effective, and while the British are under increasing strain in Europe.

These considerations have had a powerful influence on securities and commodities in Wall Street. They have naturally caused rises in the prices of such Far Eastern imports as rubber, wool, and silk, and have also caused a decline in the stock market which seems to be following somewhat analogous reasoning to that which drove it down last May when Germany invaded the European Low Countries.

Steel Output Drops ½ Point To 96½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined half a point to 96½ per cent during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Drastic steps to apportion steel equitably are being taken by several steelmakers," continues the report, "some having declared a truce against incoming orders from branch offices for a time. During the interim one important flat steelmaker is making a careful survey of 1940 shipments and will restrict customers this year to the tonnages they took then with due allowance for increase in defense orders. Some members of staffs of branch offices have been called to main offices to expedite bookkeeping.

Job of Rationing

"Individual steelmakers can do a more efficient job of rationing, knowing more precisely the needs of consumers, than could Washington, it is still recognized generally. Supply situation becomes ever tenser, though many well-informed members of the industry believe that this is the zero hour and that by summer the confusion will have given way to a degree of calm. It is pointed out that for the first time even the most lethargic consumers have realized the tenseness of the situation, causing all to order at once.

"By summer, they say, not only will customers have secured good positions on order books and have received increasing quantities of steel at their own plants, but capacity to produce will be greater and mills more efficient. Moreover early phases of the defense program have required steel in bulk, such as structurals for new plants and plates for new ships, whereas later phases of defense may require less bulk and more quality steels for processing through plants, thus causing less drain on furnaces and rolling mills.

"Steel ingot production in January totaled 6,943,084 net tons, new high, and, for the first time monthly, includes electric furnace and steel castings, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

"Automobile production for the week ended Feb. 15 is scheduled at 127,500 units, up 2,500 for the week, comparing with 95,050 for the like period of 1940.

Substitute Materials

"Producers of concrete reinforcing bars are issuing new extra lists which contain revisions in the trucking extra, making charges uniform at 10 cents per 100 pounds at all points instead of the 5-cent rate which prevailed at some points. There have also been changes in bending and engineering extras.

"Building steel awards and inquiries are lighter in line with predictions that a saturation point would be reached early this year.

"Automobile makers are planning to use some substitute materials of equivalent quality in the manufacture of 1942 models such as plastics in place of zinc die castings to conserve defense materials. This will probably prove typical of civilian substitutes in many lines of manufacture. Steel will probably be one material conserved in this manner."

Monitor Weekly Index Records Decline in Business Activity

A sharp decline in general business activity was recorded in the first week in February by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. From the level of 112.0 on Feb. 1, the index dropped off to 110.6 (prel.) on Feb. 8. This compared with 95.6 on Feb. 10, last year.

Both bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings contributed to the decline. Debits failed to measure up to the usual first-of-the-month bulge and continued the decline of the previous week on an adjusted basis.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group eased off for the first time in a month, countering seasonal expectations.

Production of electricity slightly offset the losses in the other two components with a less-than-seasonal decline for the week.

With defense demands maintaining industrial production at or near capacity levels, the seasonal factors calling for an upturn at this time of year in many instances, a decline in the adjusted indexes is not surprising.

Steel operations dropped a half point last week to 96½ per cent of capacity. Automobile production eased slightly.

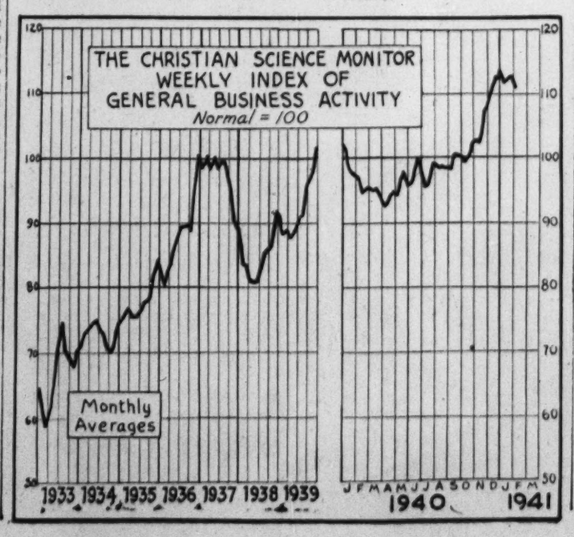
Retail trade activity was reported maintaining an upward trend with gains of 9 to 15 per cent over a year ago. The best increases were still in the southern and midwestern sections with improvement spreading to other regions.

Further weakness in farm products prices accounted for a slight easing in the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale commodity price index in the week ended Feb. 8. However, price changes have been narrow and present prices are holding above a month ago.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb. 8,* 1941	Feb. 1, 1941	Feb. 10, 1940
Combined index	110.6	112.0	95.6
Bk dbts outside NYC	101.3	103.0	87.5
Elec power prod	111.2	111.1	102.3
Misc. carloadings	118.6	122.6	90.3

*Preliminary.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1940
1941

Treasury Plans Ready to Tap Savings to Finance Defense

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury, officials said, is ready to start immediately on a campaign to tap the savings of children, housewives and small-salaried workers for a sizeable part of the $9,000,000,000 it must borrow in the next 12 months to finance the defense program.

All that is holding it up is final Congressional approval of the bill to increase the Federal debt limit to $65,000,000,000. Both House and Senate have approved the measure, but the House must act on minor Senate amendments.

Morgenthau's Plans

If the House accepts these changes this week as expected, officials said, Secretary Henry Morgenthau will announce a money-raising plan calling for sale of:

1. Postal savings stamps in denominations of 10, 25, and 50 cents and $1. These will be a "national defense" series of the regular postal stamps now on sale throughout the country at all postoffices.

2. Either postal or Treasury "savings certificates" in denominations of $1 and up.

3. United States savings bonds, commonly known as "baby bonds," in denominations of from $25 to $1,000. These bonds are sold at a 25 per cent discount (for example a $25 bond sells for $18.75), but are redeemed by the Treasury after 10 years for their full face amount. These are also sold at postoffices.

4. A new type interest-bearing bond, possibly maturing in 40 years and bearing 2 per cent, or a little more, interest. The exact terms of this issue haven't been settled.

5. Intermittent sale of regular $1,000 denomination Treasury bonds, notes, and bills.

Sales Campaign

Secretary Morgenthau has instructed his aides to avoid in the sales campaign "coercion or propaganda" of the type used in some communities for the sale of Liberty Bonds in the World War.

The campaign will emphasize two ideas—helping national defense, and thrift.

As part of the thrift program, children and adults, alike, will be urged to make regular weekly or monthly purchases of whatever type of security best fits their purses.

For instance, children may be urged to buy 10-cent stamps until they get 10 and can trade them in for a dollar certificate, and to repeat process until they have enough certificates to buy a Baby Bond.

Others may be advised to start with baby bonds and accumulate them for trade-ins on bigger securities.

At least, at first, the treasury plans no sales quotas for states or communities, because some officials believe that zeal to meet quotas caused some Liberty Bond salesmen to use too much pressure in some areas.

The "four-minute speaker" of Liberty Bond days is out, too. In his place will be newspaper and radio appeals.

Your Income Tax

No. 19

Deduction for Bad Debts

Bad debts constitute a considerable item in the returns of many taxpayers and may be treated in one or two ways—either by deduction from gross income in respect to debts ascertained to be worthless either in whole or in part and charged off, or by a deduction of a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts. Taxpayers were given an option for 1921 to select either of the two methods. The method used in the return for 1921 must be used in returns for subsequent years unless permission is granted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to change to the other method. Application to change must be made at least 30 days prior to the close of the taxable year for which the change is to be effective. However, a taxpayer filing a first return for 1940 may select either of the two methods, subjects to the approval of the Commissioner upon examination of the return. Permission to adopt the reserve method is limited to taxpayers having a large number of accounts where credit is extended over a considerable period of time. It is not granted for the purpose of handling one specific debt.

What constitutes a "reasonable addition" to a reserve for bad debts must be determined in the light of the facts, and will vary as between classes of business and with conditions of business prosperity. It will depend primarily upon the total amount of debts outstanding as of the close of the taxable year, those arising currently as well as those arising in prior taxable years, and the total amount of the existing reserve. In case subsequent realizations upon outstanding debts prove to be more or less than estimated at the time of the creation of the existing reserve, the amount of the excess or inadequacy in the existing reserve should be reflected in the determination of the reasonable addition necessary in the taxable year. A taxpayer using the reserve method should show in his return the volume of charge sales (or other business transactions) for the year, and the percentage of the reserve to such amount, the total amount of notes and accounts receivable at the beginning and end of the taxable year, and the total amount of the debts ascertained to be worthless and charged against the reserve during the taxable year.

Scrap Iron, Steel Dealers Meet With Defense Group

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Representatives of scrap iron and steel dealers from throughout the Nation met here Feb. 15 at the suggestion of the National Defense Advisory Commission to discuss the possibility of establishing district differentials predicated on Pittsburgh base prices.

The district differentials would be based on the price of No. 1 heavy melting scrap at Pittsburgh. The report of Saturday's closed meeting will be submitted to the board of directors of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., for further action.

Walter E. Heller Issue Planned

NEW YORK—Stockholders of Walter E. Heller & Company commercial bankers and factors of Chicago and New York, have voted to approve the issuance of 20,000 shares of 5½ per cent cumulative preferred stock, $50 par value, and 25,000 shares of common stock Walter E. Heller, President, announced that when the registration statement covering the securities becomes effective, they will be offered publicly by F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc.

Record Copper Use Points to Demand For Latin Supplies

NEW YORK (AP)—News that January copper consumption was a record for any month led to forecasts this week the United States might be forced to dip again into the rich mines of Latin America to pad inadequate domestic supplies.

At the end of January copper refiners had on hand about 116,000 tons, the smallest since mid-1937. Production of roughly 93,000 tons of refined metal was close to record levels but deliveries to consumers reached nearly 120,000 tons, larger than any previous month.

Metal experts figured February deliveries would be maintained at the same high rate.

In other words, monthly deliveries would exceed monthly output of refined copper by more than 25,000 tons.

The Federal Government has plans ready to remedy most of this deficiency by supplying the United States market with an additional 25,000 tons monthly of South American copper, which was expected to start arriving in less than a month.

Even a slight increase in shipments to consumers, however, or a moderate decline in production, would leave a wide hiatus between orders and supplies. Larger foreign purchases could be the answer. While the possibility of an actual shortage exists, experts said, chances are slim.

Major copper producers co-operated with defense officials by keeping their price at 12 cents a pound and rationing supplies. In the custom smelter field sales were made at 12½ cents a pound for delivery this month.

Urges Plugging Loopholes In Anti-Trust Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, proposed that the Supreme Court be asked to reverse some of its previous anti-trust decisions in cases involving the Clayton and Sherman acts.

His suggestion was made after W. T. Kelley, chief counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, had testified before the Monopoly Committee that Supreme Court decisions had created legal loopholes in the anti-trust laws.

Mr. Kelley told the committee that the laws had failed to prevent concentration in many industries, such as aluminum, automobile, meat packing, cans, cement, steel, and others. He suggested that Congress revise the laws to make them "effective."

Mr. Arnold, chief of the Government's anti-trust division, interrupted Mr. Kelley to say that many past anti-trust decisions by the Supreme Court had been by vote of 5 to 4. "Every effort should be made," he added, to bring these points before the Court again.

Mr. Kelley agreed and said that in the Government's anti-trust actions against Standard Oil, U. S. Steel and International Harvester Company, the Supreme Court had gone outside the "intent of Congress."

The trade commission counsel suggested broadening a section of the Clayton Act which now prohibits acquisition of stock of one corporation by another when such acquisition restrains trade. He proposed a prohibition against acquisition of assets as well.

Mr. Arnold said acquisition of the Fisk Tire & Rubber Company by United States Rubber was a case which puzzled the Justice Department. He said Fisk handled about 3 per cent of rubber production and U. S. Rubber about 24 or 25 per cent.

Mr. Arnold said anti-trust lawyers had advised that Fisk be maintained as an independent unit with its competing brands. He added there was "no doubt but what this deal lessened competition."

A sharp increase of "identical bidding" for Government contracts since inauguration of the vast national defense program was reported to the committee. Mr. Arnold said "complaints of identical bidding have increased by leaps and bounds. I can't even guess how many we get in a day."

James A. Horton, chief examiner for the Federal Trade Commission, testified that the many contracts under the defense drive "will add materially to the number of price fixing cases coming before the commission for investigation and action."

Black & Decker Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — Black & Decker Mfg. Co., electric tool makers, and subsidiaries reported net profit for the December quarter of $277,415, or 72 cents a common share, compared with $180,677, or 48 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

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Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section

February 21, 1941

"GIVE US THE TOOLS AND WE WILL FINISH THE JOB"
Britain's Complete Defence Invasion Appears Impossible — By Frederick L. Oliver, By Major James Ross
Summarizing analysis of Britain's war effort by two military authorities.

THE HARVEST OF DIAMONDS — By Robert P. Tristram Coffin
Reminiscent account of the ice harvests along the Kennebec in the days when "Maine diamonds kept the whole world fresh and cool."

SERVING UP THE BIRD — By Helen Hulett Searl
"Exercise with fun in it" is the way this writer labels the light and airy game of badminton, which is running a close second to tennis in sports favor.

WINANT IS WELCOME — By Joseph G. Harrison
Portrait of the newly appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, who has devoted his life to public service in behalf of labor, the unemployed and the poor.

GRIST FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURES — By Ralph W. Cessna
The legislative mills are grinding again as 43 states take up the problem of defense as the most important program in the grist of bills to be considered.

SAN FRANCISCO: LISTENING POST OF THE AMERICAS — By Nate White
How nations keep close to the political as well as economic pulse of the United States through the work of their consuls in the key city of San Francisco.

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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Pacific Coast Defense Work Hits Fast Pace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEL MONTE, Calif.—The 17th annual conference of the Iron, Steel, and Allied Industries, just concluded here, and attended by industrial executives and experts of the West heard the following reassuring facts about the United States' industrial and armament program:

1. The time is almost here when the United States will spring into full production of aircraft at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 planes a month, with possible future speeds of aircraft mounting to 1,000 miles an hour and faster, according to John E. Canaday of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Burbank, Calif.

Explaining that the aircraft industry in Southern California had expanded production 600 per cent in 10 years, "training virtually every production worker hired," Mr. Canaday said that today 90,000 workers were employed in Southern California plants with a monthly pay roll in excess of $13,000,000, and a backlog of unfinished business in excess of $1,250,000,000.

Steel Industry Busy

2. The Nation's steel industry can turn out all steel and iron for British and United States armament and defense needs in three months, leaving nine months of the year for the "normal" demands, and at the same time produce a surplus of 22,000,000 tons of steel a year for any unforeseen emergency, according to Maj. John H. Van Deventer, editor and president of the Iron Age, official publication of the iron and steel industry.

Major Van Deventer estimated that the United States's two-ocean Navy program and the steel necessary to supply Great Britain with all it needs would amount to 17,000,000 ingot tons which can be turned out in three months, that normal requirements of this country of 42,000,000 tons could be adequately cared for in the remaining time, in addition to 22,000,000 tons surplus. He blamed speculative buying of steel by manufacturers who were afraid they would be caught with short stocks due to the defense program for the 90-per-cent-of-capacity operation of the country's steel mills.

Major Van Deventer advocated priority orders as the best means of controlling speculative buying, a control exercised by Government or industry, "preferably industry."

Many New Ships

3. Today new ships are being launched at the rate of one a week in the nation, and they are being completed at the same rate, according to E. C. Mausshardt, Pacific Coast manager for the United States Maritime Commission. He disclosed commission plans to build two new 35,000-ton passenger ships with a speed of over 24 knots. Stacks on these vessels, he said, would be off-side so that they could be quickly converted into aircraft carriers. In addition Mr. Mausshardt declared that the commission was building 44 vessels in Pacific Coast shipyards at a contract price of $113,692,020.

4. Arthur H. Young, lecturer on industrial relations at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, told the conference that according to a national study strikes are the exception rather than the rule in the United States. According to the facts, Mr. Young, who was formerly an executive of the United States Steel Corporation, "the American worker is, more than ever before, a pretty decent sort of fellow. Today he is ethically more homogeneous, more truly American; he is decorated; he is more of a home owner; he is doing some real thinking; he is living on a higher standard, spending more of his time in social and cultural activities; he is a good citizen and doing his part on our school boards, library boards, city councils, community chest boards, and is as much concerned as is anyone in safeguarding his country from aggression."

5. The Pacific Coast has an abundance of electrical power for any and all emergencies, according to George C. Tenney of San Francisco, editor of Electrical West magazine. He estimated an aggregate peak requirement of power in the West in 1941 of 1,400,000 kilowatts. He said that the plants had an assured production capacity of 1,500,000 kilowatts before tapping a reserve of 310,000 kilowatts. He discussed at some length the views of the Roosevelt Administration and those of the California Olson Administration on power, describing them as "anomalies."

6. Lieut. Col. J. L. Stromme of March Field explained the more familiar military phase of the Nation's defense program and declared that "the industrial power of the Nation and the military strength of the Nation must go hand in hand."

Dividend Declarations

Interim

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
E. Malartic Mines	10c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 1
Increased				
Joy Mfg Co	30c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Irregular				
Ohio Seamless Tube	40c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Regular				
Arthur Realty	$5		Feb. 21	Feb. 14
Cent Paper	15c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Clark Equip pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 26
Galland M. Laundry	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gen Ptg Ink	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Ga Power $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hussman Leg pf	68¾c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Ohio Seamless Tube pf	43¾c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Okla G&E 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Owens Ill Co	50c		Feb. 15	Jan. 30
Red Arrow F L pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Rheem Mfg	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '43-'41_Mch	101	101	101
1 3¼s '46-'44	108.1	108.1	108.1
8 4s '54-'44	113.11	112.8	112.8
5 4s '54-'44 reg	112.8	112.8	112.8
12 2¾s '47-'45	108.1	108	108
11 4¼s '52-'47	119.5	119.5	119.5
4 2¾s '51-'47	107.27	107.27	107.27
1 2¾s '60-'55	107.16	107.16	107.16
2 2¾s '65-'60	107.11	107.11	107.11

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3¼s '64-'44	106.26	106.26	106.26

Home Owners Loan

13 1½s '47-'45	101.29	101.29	101.29

New York City Bonds

24 3s '80	100¼	100⅛	100¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
1 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	82	82	82
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	80	80	80
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
Allegh Val 4s '42	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Am & For P5s 2030	53	52⅝	53
1 Am Int 5½s '49	101	101	101
6 Am T G T 3½s '43	103⅛	103½	103½
2 Am T & T 3¾s '61	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
1 Arm Del 4s '57	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10 Arm Del 4s 55	105	105	105
17 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	108½	108½
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
17 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	108½	108½
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	102⅜	102⅝	102½
20 AT&SF 4½s 48	103¾	103⅜	103¾
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	74½	74½	74½
7 A C Line cit 4s 52	70	70	70
1 A C Line 5s 45	77½	77	77
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	65¾	65½	65½
48 B&O 95 st A	37⅝	37	37½
4 B&O 95 st C	43½	43⅜	43⅝
20 B&O 2000 St D	27½	26⅝	27⅛
12 B&O 96 st F	37¼	37⅛	37¼
56 B&O cv 60 st	15½	15	15⅛
13 B&O 4s 48	65½	64⅝	64⅝
9 B&OSW 50 st	44	43¼	44
1 B&OTC 4s 59	53½	53½	53½
1 Bell TPa 5s 48B	113	113	113
10 Bell TPa 5s 60C	131½	130⅛	130⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104½	104½	104½
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	102⅝	102½	102½
13 Boston&Me 4½s 70	22⅝	22½	22⅝
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	67	67	67
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	106	106	106
14 Buf R&P 57 st	43	43	43
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	66	66	66
5 Can Nat Ry 5s'70	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Can Nat 4s'54 reg	93½	93½	93½
3 Can Nat 5s69 Oct	94½	94½	94½
1 Can Nor 6½s46	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Can Pac 5s54	70⅜	70	70⅜
3 Can Pac 5s perp	54	54	54
4 Caro C&O 4s65	105	105	105
1 Celanese 3s55	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Celotex 4½s47ww	93¼	93	93
1 Cen Hud G&E 3½s65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Cen N E 4s61	59¼	59¼	59¼
10 Cen NY Pow 3¾s62	106⅝	106½	106⅝
44 Cen Pac 5s60	48¼	48	48¼
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	68¾	68¼	68⅜
10 Cen RR NJ 1st 5s 87	14⅞	14¼	14¼
3 C&O 4½s92	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
15 C&O 3½s96D	102⅞	102⅜	102¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s96E	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s63F	106½	106½	105½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s71A	81⅞	80⅝	81⅝
4 CB&Q 4½s77	72⅜	71⅝	72⅜
10 CB&Q gen 4s58	83⅜	83½	83½
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	91½	91½	91½
9 Chi & E Ill 5s51	14½	14	14½
21 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	14	13½	14
45 Chic Gt West 4s 59	32⅞	31⅝	32⅞
54 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6	5⅞	5⅞
9 CMSP&P aj 5s2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	35	35	35
2 CM&SP 4½s 89E	35	35	35
11 CM&SP gen 4s 89	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
1 CM&SP 3½s89B	34	34	34
5 CM & NW 4½s 36	21½	21¼	21½
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12¼	12	12¼
13 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	1½	1½	1½
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	12	12	12
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	12	12	12
14 CRI & P 4½s '60	1¼	1	1
2 CRI & P 4s '88	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8	8	8
1 CSL & NO 5s '51	73	73	73
4 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	57	57	57
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	101½	101½	101½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
1 Cin Leb & Nor 5½s '42	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	54½	54½	54½
13 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107½	107¼	107½
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	77½	77½	77½
2 Col F & Iron 5s '70	80	80	80
5 Col & So 4½s '80	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
9 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104⅜	104	104
11 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	109	109
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	115¼	115	115¼
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	106½	106½	106½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104	104	104
2 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	77¾	77½	77¾
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	96	96	96
3 Cuba RR 5s 52	16½	16½	16½
2 D&H 1st rfg 4s 43	49	48¾	48¾
7 Duquesne L 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
24 Erie rfg 5s 67	17¼	17	17⅛
13 Erie rfg 5s 75	17⅛	17	17⅛
9 Erie gen lien 4s 96	41	41	41
1 Erie cv 4s 53B	36¼	36¼	36¼
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
26 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	86⅜	86	86
6 Goodrich 4½s '56	105	105	105
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	98	98	98
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	89½	89½	89½
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103	102¾	102¾
6 Gulf Oil 5s 'A' 'A' '75	64⅜	64	64⅜
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	90¼	90¼	90¼
3 Houst'nOilTex 4½s '54	103¼	103¼	103¼
20 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	27	25½	26½
8 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45¾	45½	45⅝
10 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5 Ill Cen 4s '52	43¼	43	43⅛
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	40	40	40
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	41¼	40⅞	41¼
6 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39½	39	39½
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	42⅝	42½	42⅝
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝
10 Inland Stl 3½s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	97½	97½	97½
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	47	46½	46½
12 Int Mer Mar 5s '41	81½	81	81½
5 Int Paper 6s '55	102½	102¼	102½
43 Int Paper 5s '47	103¾	103½	103¾
16 Int T&T 4½s '52	35½	35	35½
21 Int T&T 5s '55	38⅜	37	38¼
1 K S South 5s 50	70	70	70
1 K C Term 4s 60	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	56	56	56
1 Las Gas 5½s 53	56¼	56¼	56¼
3 L S & M S 3½s 97	93	93	93
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	84½	84½	84½
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	43	43	43
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	25½	25½	25½
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	21¾	21¼	21¼
18 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	20	19⅞	20
5 Leh Val Herm 5s 51	49	49	49
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105	105	105
3 Loews 3½s 46	104	104	104
4 Louisv & Ark 5s 69	84¾	84	84
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99	99	99
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89½	89½	89½
2 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	89½	88¾	88¾
1 Manhat Ry 4s 90	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 McCrory Strs 3¼s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
38 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	105½	104¼	105½
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Mich Cen 3½s 52	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103½	103¼	103¼
2 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	16¾	16½	16½
3 MSP&SSM Marie 5s 38	8½	8½	8½
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 39	9	9	9
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	9¼	9	9¼
9 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13¼	13½	13½
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4	4	4
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
20 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	12¾	12½	12¾
20 Mo Pac 5s 65A	20¼	20⅛	20¼
16 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	20⅜	19½	20¼
6 Mo Pac 5s 78G	21	20⅝	20⅝
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	20	29⅞	20
26 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1½	1¼	1⅜
6 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103¾	102⅝	103¾
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 55	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38	38	38
15 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103⅜	103¼	103¼
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Nat Supply 3-2s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	106⅛	106	106
6 N Orl & N E 4½s '52	67	67	67
1 N Ord Term 4s '53	69¾	69¾	69¾
5 NOTex&MS½s'54	38½	38½	38½
3 NO Tex & Sa 5s '54B	35	35	35
7 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	34½	34½	34½
2 NY&Greenwd Ls'46	36	36	36
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¼	63	63¼
18 NYC 4½s 2013A	57½	57¼	57½
10 NYC 3¾s '46	90½	90½	90½
25 NYC & HR 4s '42	100½	100⅜	100½
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	85½	84¾	84¾
2 NYChi & StL 5.6s '50	79	79	79
9 NYChi&StL 6s '41	90½	90¼	90¼
2 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	68½	68½	68½
6 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	56¼	55⅝	56⅛
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	57	57	57
6 NY Connect 3½s '65	99½	99½	99½
1 NY Dock Co 4s'51	55¼	55¼	55¼
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	-107⅞	107¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108	108	108
10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	21¼	21¼	21¼
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21	21	21
65 NYNH&H 4s '56	19	19	19
9 NY Q & W gen 4s '55	1½	1½	1½
14 NY W&Bost4½s'46	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1 Norf & W 4s '96	127	127	127
29 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64½	64	64½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	57¼	56½	56½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57	57	57
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¾	51⅜	51⅜
9 Nor Pac 4s '97	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	110	110	110
5 Oni Pw N Fall 5s '43	102	102	102
5 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	117	116⅜	116⅜
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	86½	86½	86½
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
11 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110½	110½	110½
10 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 Pac T&T 3½s '66 C	109	109	109
5 Parmelee T 6s '44	41½	41½	41½
2 Penn Co 3½s '44 D	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Penn Co 4s '63	105	105	105
1 Penn Ohio&Det 4½s '77	103½	103½	103½
2 Pen P&L 4½s '74	108⅛	108¼	108¼
10 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	107	106⅝	106⅝
14 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	93¼	91⅝	91⅝
4 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5 Penn RR 4 s '84 E	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Penn RR 4s '48 st	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
21 Penn RR 3¾s '70	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
6 Penn RR 3½s '52	88¼	88	88
8 Pere Marq 5s '56	72⅜	72¾	72⅜
3 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64¾	64⅝	64¾
6 PhilBal&W 4½s '77 C	114½	114	114
21 Phila Co 5s '67	107	106⅞	107
2 Ph Read C&I gv 6s '49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
12 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 PCC&SL 5s '70 A	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 PCC&SL 5s '75 B	111¾	111¾	111¾
18 PCC&StL 4½s '77	103	103	103
2 Pitts&W Va 4½s 58A	53½	53½	53½
10 Prtl Gen El 4½s 60	80½	80	80½
1 PubSvcN Ill3½s 68	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
2 Readg 4½s 97A	79½	79½	79½
4 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	104	103¾	104
18 Repub Steel 4½s 61	104	103⅝	103⅝
1 Repub Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
3 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	40	39⅞	40
10 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Rich G & E 2¼s 89	108½	108½	108½
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	4½	4½	4½
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	91	91	91
1 StLIM&SthR&G 33	65½	65½	65½
3 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	27½	27½	27½
9 St LSF 4½s 78	10⅜	10½	10½
9 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	9⅞	9¾	9¾
2 St LSF4s 50A	10	10	10
10 St LSF 4s 50 A ct	9½	9½	9½
2 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	40	40	40
2 StPacKC Stk 4½s 41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	78½	78½	78½
4 Seab A L cn 6s 45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
13 Sea AL 4s 50 st	9⅛	9	9
2 ShellUn 2½s 54	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102⅜	102⅜
1 Skelly Oil 3s 50	102	102	102
5 So BellT&T 3s 79	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 SoPac 4½s 68	44¾	44¼	44⅜
35 Sou Pac 4½s 81	44½	43⅞	44¼
42 SoPac 4½s 69	44½	44	44¼
13 SoPac rfg 4s 55	60¼	59⅝	60⅛
8 So Pac cit 4s 49	43	43	43
3 So Pac 3½s 46	53	53	53
10 SoPac 4½s Ore 77	47½	47	47½
2 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	78	78	78
7 South Ry 6½s 56	80½	79¾	80½
7 South Ry gen 6s 56	76	76	76
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 South Ry gen 4s 56	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104	104	104
7 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104	104	104
4 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	100½	100½	100½
1 TRRA St L 3s 44	113	113	113
8 Tex Corp 3s 65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Third Ave 4s 60	58½	58¼	58½
1 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Toronto H&BF 4s 46	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113	112½	112½
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	107	107	107
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	85	84½	85
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	103¾	103⅝	103¾
2 Utah P & L 5s '44	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	107	107	107
15 Wabash 2d 5s '39	14	13¾	13¾
10 Wabash 4½s '78C	73¾	73¼	73¼
1 Walworth 4s '55	78	78	78
9 Warren Bros 6s '41	53	52	52⅞
4 West Pen P 5s2'63E	113¼	113¼	113¼
9 Westn Md 4s '52	92	91¾	91¾
15 Western Un 5s '51	74½	74½	74½
9 West Un 5s '60	75	74¾	75
4 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	105¾	105¼	105¼
2 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s 45 C	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
1 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	59½	59⅛	59⅛
1 Argentine 4½s 48	78½	78½	78½
4 Argentine 6s '71	66½	66⅞	66⅞
8 Australia 5s '55	59⅛	59	59
4 Australia 5s '57	58	58	58
12 Australia 4½s '56	50¼	49⅝	49⅝
1 Belgium 7s '55	53	53	53
2 Belgium 6½s '49	48	48	48
1 Berlin City 6s '58	21¼	21¼	21¼
13 Brazil 6½s '26-57	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
2 Brazil 6½s '57	15¾	15¾	15¾
6 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	18	17⅞	18
3 Buen A 3s '84	34¼	34¼	34¼
4 Canada 5s '52	98½	98¼	98¼
4 Canada 5¼s '61	80	79⅝	80
4 Canada 2¾s '45	90	90	90
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	9	9	9
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	9	9	9
5 Chile 6s '63 asd	10	10	10
1 Chilean Mun 7s '60asd	8½	8½	8½
1 Cologne 6½s '50	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	32	32	32
1 Costa Rica 7s '51	17¾	17¾	17¾
6 Cuba 5½s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Den 6s '42 W D	41¾	41	41
1 Denmark 4½s '62	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 French 7½s '41 W D	86½	86½	86½
1 Ger Con 5½s '65	9½	8¾	8¾
9 GerGovt 5½s '65 unst	7	6¾	6¾
6 Ger Govt 7s '49	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 GtConElPJap 6½s '50	71½	71½	71½
1 Hung Munic 7s '46	5¼	5¼	5¼
6 Italy 7s 1951	44	43¾	44
7 Japan 6½s '54	66	66	66
16 Japan 5½s '65	47½	47	47
5 Mex Irr 4½s '43 asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 N Sou Wales 5s '57	58	58	58
9 N Sou Wales 5s '58	58	57½	58
2 Orient Dev 5½s '58	39¼	39¼	39¼
13 Panama 5s'63A st asd	63¼	61	61
2 Pan R'y 6½A st asd ct	61	61	61
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10 Peru 1st 6s '60	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Prussia 6s '52	21	21	21
1 Queensld 7s '41	90½	90½	90½
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	10	10	10
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	50½	50	50½
2 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Sydney 5½s 55	62½	62½	62½
- Tokyo City 5½s 61	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝
1 Tokyo City 5s 52	20	20	20
39 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	46½	45½	46
2 Urug aj 3¾s&4¼s'79	40⅜	40½	40⅜
1 Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	42	42	42
2 Yokohama 6s 61	54	54	54

Miami Guests Study Books At Institute of Literature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—One of the outstanding cultural activities of the winter season here is the Annual Winter Institute of Literature, which opened for the ninth year Feb. 10, with Mary Ellen Chase, one of the country's foremost authors, who is Professor of English Literature at Smith College, as chief speaker during the first week.

Trends in literature of today are discussed by those who are making the best literature of the present. Walter Scott Mason, Jr., who directs the institute, is instructor of English Literature at the University of Miami, under whose auspices leading authorities in many fields of writing gather here to give lectures and lead forum discussions on various phases of writing.

Miss Chase, in discussing the writing of a novel, classed as literature only such books as are the outcome of some "idea, conviction, belief or perception about life" in the author's thought. Books written only for amusement or that appeal only to the emotions she discarded as literature.

The author rejected the idea that novels can be written about real people or circumstances. "The artist creates, not copies," she said. The idea comes first. Then the characters rise up in the author's mind to carry the idea. The principal character is just the embodiment of an idea."

In the process of writing she named three essentials, which she called the well, the vision, and the will. Into the well goes everything that makes an impression on us, and out of the well the author draws ideas. The longer an idea has been in the well the better foundation it will be for a book.

Vision, she said, is understanding of the material that has gone into the well. When experiences or objects are understood, the author can draw them up from the well. Then the will is just the hard work of putting it all together into a book. The actual writing of the book is easy, she said. The planning of it is the hard part.

Four qualities that a novelist must have, the author declared, are genius, or the ability to invent; knowledge of human nature; much learning which comes from much reading of the best writings of all times, and compassion, or a universal sense of understanding the sorrows of the world. Before she starts to write a book, Miss Chase said that for three months she reads nothing but the Bible and a few great masterpieces of literature, in order that she may contact ideas greater than her own and have only the finest language in her thought.

Other writers who will appear during the three weeks of the institute are Eustace Adams, Jesse Hilton Stuart, Fulton Oursler, Sara Henderson Hay, Raymond Holden, and Edwin Phillips Granberry.

Walter Scott Mason, Jr.
Who is directing the Ninth Annual Institute of Literature, Feb. 10 to 27, at Miami, Fla.

Hopkins Visit Stirs Action For Defense

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to London who will take the clipper this week for Lisbon, Portugal.

Mr. Hopkins flew into New York early Sunday morning aboard the Yankee Clipper of the Pan American Airways, having set out from London on Feb. 10. He was met at La Guardia Field by the Mayor himself and greeted him with a cheery "Hello, Fiorello." The Mayor, after a few minutes with reporters and newsreel men, whisked him off in an official automobile to the Hotel Roosevelt for a four-hour conference with Ambassador Winant before leaving for Washington. He will see Mr. Winant again here on Feb. 20.

The information which Mr. Hopkins is giving President Roosevelt corresponds closely to that brought back by Wendell L. Willkie, although it is more detailed and more documented. Both are agreed that Britain neither needs nor expects American manpower.

Mr. Hopkins is again living at the White House and will be a close consultant of Mr. Roosevelt's in the Administration's expanding program of British aid.

The kind of information which Mr. Hopkins can supply American defense officials is suggested by the diplomatic correspondent of the London News Chronicle who, upon Mr. Hopkins' departure, wrote that he had obtained "a greater knowledge of the inner workings and policy of the British Government, plus a more accurate estimate of the British war effort, than any other visitor to our shores has achieved."

Except for the private ears of the President and his immediate aids, Mr. Hopkins has declined to document his important conclusions.

"I am convinced that the British people are going to win the war," he told correspondents. "They need our help. They are depending on our help. They expect to get it and they deserve to get it.

"I have inspected the defense of England, the fleet, the soldiers, the air force. I am sure Hitler can't defeat the British people. They need our help, they need it desperately, they need it now. I am sure they're going to get it."

He described Mr. Churchill as "a great man, a great leader—a leader of all the people."

At the New York Municipal Airport this new-style diplomat was greeted by his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. David Hopkins, and David K. Niles, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Weygand's Shrunken Army Idling in Syria

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just eaten, you live in peace? Be thankful for that and save your fine speeches.'"

General Dentz's job as he sees it is to keep order, sit tight until the war ends, and what follows is of no concern to him. He and his underlings are like hollow men filling their emptiness with office routine.

They try to avoid broader issues or thoughts of the future by constantly telling themselves and those around them that everything is calm and peaceful. But there is no peace of mind for them. Each new British success in Africa causes a twinge of bitter remorse, for at heart they are still Frenchmen.

Far more torn and contradictory are the feelings of those French who are not directly responsible for the capitulation, but cannot independently make up their minds to join the Free French of Gen. Charles De Gaulle or shake off the insinuations of anti-British propaganda.

They detest the Germans and despise the Italians, but their admiration for Britain is not unmixed with envy and inarticulate resentment that British moral fiber proved tougher than theirs and that the British still have something to live for while their whole world has turned to ashes.

Arabs Recall Grievances

This French demoralization profoundly annoys the natives. For the mandated area of Syria, despite its progress under French administration, never developed loyalty to France among its native population.

As long as the Government did not interfere with their habits and religion, and their taxes were not excessive, they were content, but now that the French seem to be losing their grip they recall their old grievances and want to be rid of them. They deeply resent having to suffer for a war that was not their concern.

The tourist industry upon which thousands, especially in Lebanon, depended is completely destroyed. All foreign trade is throttled by the blockade. No ship can leave or enter the harbor. Overland routes are virtually clogged. The handicraft industries languish for lack of foreign customers and foreign market.

Crops of Fruit Rotting

Bumper crops of citrus fruit and bananas rot. Because the Levantines are shrewd merchants and accumulated large stocks before the war, there is no shortage yet of imported staples, but if the blockade continues, sugar, imported cereals, and canned goods, including condensed milk, here largely used for children, will run short.

The economic distress caused by this stagnation is most acute among the countless artisans, marine workers, and building trades workers. In fact everyone is affected in some degree.

Everything is blamed on the Government and there is a strong though unorganized desire to terminate French rule.

A few days ago a rumor spread that the British had issued an ultimatum demanding the handing over of French naval units and shipping in Syrian and Lebanese ports. The public reaction was pleasant expectancy, and publication of an official denial caused general disappointment.

A majority of the population would welcome the British with open arms if only because their advent would end the present political and economic bankruptcy.

Italians Deeply Concerned

Most worried by the possibility of the British taking over are the Italian members of the armistice delegation. Having previously ordered and superintended the dismantling of coastal batteries they now demand that the guns be replaced in service. Likewise at their request French colonial troops are building tank traps and stringing barbed wire entanglements along the road to Palestine.

The Italian delegates have other troubles. Events in Greece and Africa have made the Italians a laughing stock among both the French and the natives.

Some members of the Italian delegation in Beyrouth have stopped wearing their uniforms because French officers constantly refused to salute them and because of unflattering remarks which pursued them wherever they appeared in public.

En route southward from Aleppo I was in the same railway coach as an Italian courier. French-speaking Arabs around him discussed the latest Italian reverses and made unflattering remarks about the Italian Army for his benefit.

Axis Prestige Damaged

In Beyrouth hundreds of hand-written copies of an anti-Italian song are circulated parodied on the "Marseillaise." It begins:

"Allons, enfants de l'Italie
Le jour de fuite est arrive."

[Up, sons of Italy,
The day of flight has come!]

The Italian debacle has seriously damaged German prestige in Syria and elsewhere in the Near East. The Germans, who were previously content to allow the Italians to represent the Axis in Syria, are now taking over leadership in an effort to repair the damage done.

There was only one German on the armistice delegation. Recently, however, Wilhelm von Hentig, present chief of the Near Eastern division of the German Foreign Office with a long record as German agent in the Near East in the World War, arrived.

Herr von Hentig had the diplomatic rank of Minister, but no diplomatic status in Syria since France and Germany are still formally at war. He is officially merely head of a trade delegation.

[Herr von Hentig has been recalled suddenly by the Reich Foreign Office, the Associated Press reported from Beyrouth. It was said that the French possibly exerted pressure to have Herr von Hentig removed because of what reliable sources said was his tendency to spend large sums for propaganda.]

Herr von Hentig's right-hand man is Karl Raswan, a self-styled "German Lawrence," sometime author and adventurer who has spent many years among the Arabs and speaks Arabian fluently. The two Germans were sent to co-ordinate and develop Nazi propaganda and espionage activity throughout the Near East.

Entertained Lavishly

For his headquarters Herr von Hentig took over a German-owned hotel, the Metropole in Beyrouth, commonly called the Deutscher Haus. Here he lavishly entertains his friends, contacts, and prospects among influential Arabs. Herr von Hentig and Herr Raswan also visit Aleppo and Damascus in their tireless efforts.

Syria's location between Turkey, Iran, Transjordan, and Palestine makes it an ideal center for German activities in neighboring States, especially since the local French authorities allow him a completely free hand.

This contrasts sharply with the attitude toward the British Consul at Beyrouth who is kept under constant police surveillance, while callers at his office are detained and questioned by the police in real Gestapo manner.

Another contrast to hospitality accorded to German agents was the difficulty over a Syrian visa for Col. William J. Donovan of the United States, thrice wounded in France in the World War, and awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Legion d'Honneur.

Senate Debates Lend-Lease Bill

Continued from Page 1

tions by the bill's opponents that they had a "nucleus" of 30 negative votes in a Senate of 96. Against this, Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, Administration strategist, estimated that there would not be more than 25 negative votes.

The House Committee started hearings Jan. 13 and ended Feb. 1; the House got the bill Feb. 3 and passed it Feb. 8. Meanwhile, Senate Committee hearings started Jan. 27 and ended Feb. 11, and the bill was voted out last week.

Third Foreign Policy Debate

This is the third big senatorial debate on foreign policy since the start of the World War in autumn, 1939. Each ended in an Administration victory, and the prospect is that the same course will be followed now.

First was revision of the Neutrality Act, in the fall of 1939. The Senate debate started Oct. 2 and ended Oct. 27, a little more than three weeks. The vote was 63 to 30. Democrats voted 54 to 12 for the revision; Republicans 8 to 15 against.

Second was the Selective Service Act. It was approved last Aug. 28, in the midst of the campaign fury. The debate lasted 14 days. The vote was 58 to 31. Democrats voted 50 to 17 for the measure; Republicans 8 to 10 against.

The Barkley speech lasted about an hour.

"In the light of world conditions," he declared, "the American people are confronted with a momentous choice. They must decide whether they will ignore them and take the consequences or recognize them and take the risks."

A minute later he added: "If we do nothing we run the risk of being hemmed in and fenced off as a sort of unilateral concentration camp."

Dictatorship Denied

Senator Barkley as well as Senator Austin denied the charge of "dictatorship" in the present bill. "Under this measure we still have the freedom of the press, of religion, of assembly, of speech, and all the freedoms guaranteed under the Bill of Rights," the former said.

Senator Barkley opposed the amendment urged by Wendell L. Willkie that the bill name the countries to whom aid might be given. "The situation is not permanent," he said and other nations may be brought in.

"The basis of this bill is our own national defense," Senator Barkley said at one point, "and that defense is to be accomplished by affording aid to those who are attempting to stop this international marauder in the hope that we may never have to undergo vandalism which his victims are undergoing today in Europe."

As he finished, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio demanded whether he might not "have been just as forceful as if he had declared war against Germany." He asked why Senator Barkley "did not urge a declaration of war."

"I do not regard a declaration of war as necessary to accomplish our purposes," Senator Barkley said. "I believe the measure we are considering here is an effective means to make less likely our participation in war."

"Do the British need destroyers?" asked Senator Taft in the course of a warm but brief exchange.

"I don't know," responded Senator Barkley. He said the only information he had was that brought by Mr. Willkie, and he had no reason for supposing it was not correct.

Opposed to War

Senator Barkley concluded: "We do not want war," he said. "We hate war. Most of us here have seen the ravages of war, and we have seen the devastation and the suffering which it has always entailed. We do not want these ravages and this suffering to come to our shores. We believe that this measure offers the surest method by which we can avoid participation actively in this war, and at the same time help those nations which are heroically grappling with a universal enemy to preserve the doctrines of our fathers and the aspirations of our own hearts."

Senator Austin, Assistant Minority Leader, differing with a majority of his Party, said the bill served notice that the United States "will not consent to efforts fora treaty of peace while Hitler has the power to dictate the terms for us."

"It means no more appeasement for us," Senator Austin shouted. "We say to all the world that we have no faith in this man Hitler, that we are opposed to his system of slavery."

The bill, he said, "answers in the spirit of the year 1776 and answers affirmatively," the question of whether the United States will place all its resources—spiritual as well as material—to aid "the cause of freedom, now in peril."

Seizure of Danish Ships Called Hasty

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 17 (AP)—British sources last night privately expressed the view that Chile's decision to operate three blockaded Danish freighters under the Chilean flag was "hasty" and commercial circles speculated on what use Chile would make of the ships, which formerly sailed between Valparaiso and New York.

The British here would make no further statement on the seizure pending the Admiralty's official declaration. It was pointed out, however, that the United States and Argentina have been studying what to do with Danish ships in their ports but no action had been taken. The Admiralty regards Danish ships at sea as subject to capture.

Chile's requisition of the Frida, Lota and Helga, three of five Danish freighters lying at Talcahuano since Germany invaded Denmark, was looked upon as a precedent. Two other Danish freighters are at Talcahuano.

3 Indicted in Detroit Construction Probe

DETROIT, Feb. 17 (AP)—Circuit Judge Homer Ferguson's one-man grand jury returned indictments Feb. 15 charging three men with conspiracy to bribe in connection with the award of a contract for the $8,300,000 Herman Gardens Project.

The men are Maurice L. Bein of Chicago, unsuccessful bidder for the contract.

Charles Carpenter, Detroit sewer contractor.

Paul Fisher, salesman for a Detroit steel company.

Destroyer Ingraham Launched; Gets Plaque

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 17 (AP)—The 1,500-ton destroyer Ingraham, built at a cost of $5,000,000, was launched here Saturday at the Charleston Navy Yard. It will be commissioned this coming summer.

Japan Names Morishima To Post in New York

TOKYO (AP)—Morito Morishima, Councilor of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, has been appointed Consul General at New York, Mr. Morishima's former post as Councilor was given to Sadao Iguchi, First Secretary of the Washington Embassy.

Iwataro Uchiyama, Minister to Argentina, was relieved of his post, it is announced, but his successor has not been named.

Eagle Pilot Killed

LONDON (AP)—The American Eagle squadron has suffered its first fatality in action in the passing of Edwin E. Orbison of Sacramento, Calif., the third American flier casualty in British war service. The Eagles now are reported on advanced operational work which includes going up in fighters to watch "veteran" British pilots show how German planes are downed.

Hoover's New Food Plan

Continued from Page 1

ens, where the people come to get their food and thus there can be no question of feeding Germans.

3. That at the beginning there be provisions for 1,000,000 adults and 2,000,000 children. This would require about 50,000 tons of food a month, one half to be breadstuffs and one half meats, fats, and food for children.

4. That the German Government agree there is to be no requisition of native food.

5. Both Governments to give relief ships immunity from attack.

6. The plan to be under the supervision and checks of some neutral body.

Germany's Role

"It is my belief that the Germans should co-operate to secure some breadstuffs from continental sources," said Mr. Hoover, who was Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium during the World War. "But for meats, fats and food for children there are no sources of supply on the Continent. That must come from overseas—and that requires co-operation from the British to pass the blockade."

He said that most of the democracies needing food had cash resources with which to pay for it, could secure its transport without using American ships in the war zone and required no appropriations from the United States Government.

Gen. John J. Pershing, in a telegram to the Committee read at the meeting, declared that "from my own war experience and some knowledge of the problems involved, I have every confidence that the salvation of these people can be worked out along the lines proposed by Mr. Hoover without military loss or benefit to either side."

Support for Plan

Admiral William V. Pratt, retired, former Commander of the United States Fleet, in a similar telegram declared that "I have no hesitation in saying that this aid can be given under Mr. Hoover's proposals without any damage to Great Britain.

"Taking the long view of the future of constructive forces in the world and America's relation to it, it is of vital importance to America that Mr. Hoover's plans be carried through."

"Hunger in the present war is coming faster and with more violence than even in the last war," Mr. Hoover said. "After a year and a half of the present war nearly 100,000,000 more people are short of food than after three years of the last war. Today nearly 300,000,000 people are already on rations.

"We are asked for aid to Britain of stupendous dimensions. I believe we should give to them generously that aid, and including food. But if that aid is to be given to preserve free nations, have we not a right to suggest that these other free peoples—friends of America all of our national life—be allowed also to live?

"I sometimes think the world is to be saved from everything except starvation."

Question of Humanity

On the "question of humanity," he said: "There are things in this world that are not silenced by ideological argument or armchair strategists or declamation as to who is responsible. They are not to be settled in these ways because of the teachings of Christ which have resounded down these two thousand years. The greatest Teacher of mankind did not argue and debate over the ideology and the sins of the two thieves. And he thundered scorn at the priest and the Levite who passed by.

"That teaching gave to mankind a new vision and part of that vision was mercy and compassion. And this question is today the test of our religious faith. For compassion is one of the major foundations of Christianity. It is the root of social progress. Without compassion there would be no legislation for the underdog. Can any man, or any woman, who believes in the teaching of Christ say that he does not wish us to succeed in this task? Will not future America have lost something if we do not hold to American ideals and American faith now?"

Backs Hoover Plan

CLINTON, N. Y., Feb. 17 (AP)—Europe's conquered democracies, "starving or not starving, hate Germany anyway and they will be better able to revolt on a full stomach than an empty one," the Balkans representative for the Polish Relief Commission asserted yesterday.

Advocating the Hoover food export plan before a Hamilton College audience, Ernst O. Heyl, of New Caanan, Conn., predicted Germany would refrain from adding to its internal food supply from relief shipments to other countries.

"The Germans lived up to the strict letter of their agreement in permitting the Commission to aid Poland," he declared.

German Attitude

BERLIN, Feb. 17 (AP)—Authorized Germans declared today that the Herbert Hoover Committee aid to Belgium could be expedited if Britain were willing.

A spokesman said that during the World War the "Germans did not take (American) supplies intended for Belgium, although Germany was in desperate straits in those days."

"Fortunately," he added, "Germany is well supplied now and is in no need of taking succor intended for the vanquished."

Nippon Envoy in Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 17 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, new Japanese Ambassador, arrived today in Berlin.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Elgin Theater, Elgin Street, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

England

Lancashire

Liverpool (Third Church): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 3 p. m., March 8.

Ireland

Dublin

Dublin (First Church): Church Edifice, Lower Baggot Street, 8 p. m., Mar. 13.

United States

California

Covina: Covina Union High School Auditorium, South Citrus Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 23.

Culver City (Fourteenth Church, Los Angeles): Culver City Municipal Auditorium, 9779 Culver Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Huntington Park: Church Edifice, Gage and Rugby Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Long Beach (Third Church): Belmont Theater, 4918 East Second Street, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 25.

Los Angeles (Third Church: Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 27.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 25. Radiocast Station KFWB, 1250 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, Olympic Boulevard and Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 3018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7187 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 28.

Napa: Napa Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 23.

Placerville: Shakespeare Club House, 3 p. m., Feb. 23.

Redlands: The First Congregational Church, northwest corner Cajon and Olive, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

South Gate: 9325 State Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 23.

Connecticut

New Canaan: Henry Saxe Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 28.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Florida

Belle Glade: Church Edifice, Avenue E, 3 p. m., Feb. 23.

Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Fort Lauderdale: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Fort Myers: Edison Park School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 23.

Gainesville: Kirby-Smith School Auditorium, 700 East University Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

Lakeland: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Melbourne: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.

Georgia

Columbus: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Rome: DeSota Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 23.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 1242 Second Avenue, S. E., 3 p. m., Feb. 23.

Kansas

Merriam: Shawnee Mission High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 23.

Norton: I. O. O. F. Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Maryland

Annapolis: Annapolis High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 23.

Baltimore (Third Church): Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 23.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 23.

Holyoke: Holyoke High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 1.

Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 24.

Nevada

Las Vegas: Grammar School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

New York

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 24.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., February 25.

North Carolina

Greensboro: King Cotton Hotel, East Market Street, 8 p. m., February 25.

Oklahoma

Ada: East Central College Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 25.

South Carolina

Greenville: Assembly Room, Poinsett Hotel, 8 p. m., February 28.

Spartanburg: Cleveland Hotel Assembly Hall, West Main Street, 8 p. m., February 27.

Texas

Amarillo: Municipal Auditorium, Sixth and Buchanan Streets, 8 p. m., February 24.

Bowie: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 28.

Odessa: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 27.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts,
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1470kc, March 2, 16, 30, April 6, 20.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 10.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., March 2, April 6.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., March 2, April 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 16, April 20.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 2, 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., and 4:30 p. m., WOLF, 1500kc, on March 2, 16; April 6, 20.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1080kc, on April 13.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 2, April 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, March 2, 16; April 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 2, 16, 30; April 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on March 2, April 6.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on March 2, 30; April 27.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on March 2, 16; April 6, 20.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 910kc, on Feb. 23.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Feb. 23; March 9, 23; April 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1390kc, on March 16; April 20

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women to take the 3-year Nurses' Training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the Housekeeping or Steward's departments. Box S-14, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Will share my first floor three-room apartment with another man. R. H. Clark, 1443 B St., N. E., Fr. 4079.

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N. Y. C.—Large front, homelike; near church; private home. Christian Scientists preferred; elevator. DeCAMP, Tel. Wadsworth 7-0087.

N. Y. C.—Large front room, private bath, kitchen privileges; West Side. Call Ac. 4-1793.

ROOMS WANTED

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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MAINE

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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CONCORD
(Continued)

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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AMPLE PARKING SPACE

Spring's almost Sprung!
Leavitt's Store is all ablossom with new advance Spring Styles. It's worth a trip to look. And Leavitt's February Markdown Sale is still in progress, too.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

Send
FLOWERS!
Phone 1261
Free Delivery
Stache *Florist*
683 SECOND STREET

NASHUA

Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
11 Temple Street Tel. 2660-W

Refurnish Your Home
One Room at a Time
Poirier Furniture Co., Inc.
228 MAIN STREET TEL. 2340

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Why Rush for Easter
New Dresses Weekly
Pick Your Favorite Now
Just Around the Corner From Main Street
81 W. Pearl Tel. 489-W

PORTSMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH ICE & COAL CO.
CITIES SERVICE
COAL—COKE
RANGE—FUEL
Famous Reading Coal
Tel. Portsmouth 86 94 Langdon Street

Easy Washing Machine
A famous nationally known washing machine with highest quality construction at a new surprisingly low price.
$49.95 to $159.95
CHICK'S MOTOR CO.
OPEN EVENINGS 301 STATE STREET

Around the Corner from the Post Office
CLEANERS
Eastman's
DYERS
KEEP CLEAN WITH "GENE"
Work Called For and Delivered
295 STATE STREET TEL. 2943

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Pat's Service Stations
(Thomas Patykewich, Prop.)
27 Caleb Earl Street
off Broadway
and One Mile Corner
Gas, lubrication, battery service and car washing

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Adrian Delicatessen
GROCERIES AND FRUIT
32 Broadway
Tel. 3422
Open Sunday Free Delivery

"Say It With Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE
FLORIST
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 BROADWAY, TEL. 918
GREENHOUSES, TEL. 86

BOOKS OLD and NEW — PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

Get it here!
AEROTYPE
Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
125 Broadway Newport 2912

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

LYLES, Florist
Full line of holiday plants
Flowers wired everywhere
Free delivery
905 King St. *Tel. Al. 2430*

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford — Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
BAB-O
BIBEE'S
for
Fresh Vegetables
Choice Meats
Fruits

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Advanced Showing
AMERICAN FASHIONS
For Spring
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPERS CENTER

NEWPORT NEWS

They are a Fashion First!
Genuine Ermine Snakeskin Sandals
Colors: Red, Blue, Green, Brown and Black, $7.75 pr.
NACHMAN'S
32nd St., Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

ROSEDALE DAIRY
NORFOLK—PORTSMOUTH
Milk, Butter, Eggs
Ice Cream
Tel. 25645
9th and Monticello Ave., Norfolk

COFERS, Inc.
124 College Place
Interior Decorators
Lovely Gifts
Phone 27167

ROANOKE

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

Go to Joseph Spigel's Inc.
For everything up-to-date in Women's Apparel from head to toe—New arrivals in spring suits and dresses in all the lovely new shades.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

Cor. Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
ASHTON
Complete Service
Washing Lubrication
Telephone 9133

Chicago Beauty Shop
Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon
City Styles at Town Prices
Personnel of Six
228 Forest Ave. Dial 9325

Canada

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Great Fur and Style Salon of Western Canada
DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Toboggans, Skis, Skates
Hockey Sticks
W. A. RANKIN LTD.
410-416 Bank Street 2-4241

LANGLEY'S
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 7-1133 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage
Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

NOW ADDED FINE FURNITURE
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILNES COAL
All Grades
ELGIN 5454
66 YONGE ST.

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

PHONE CITY — Ford — ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

VALLEY VIEW DAIRY
T. Roberts & Sons, Ltd.
For the Best in Dairy Products
Toronto's Most Modern Dairy
658-660 Pape Ave. HA. 1153 3082

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W. (Just East of St. George St.)

Charles W. McCreary
General Insurance
12 Wellington East
PHONES:
OFFICE EL. 3115 RESIDENCE KI. 1607

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

SAVE A DAY EACH WEEK
Forget about wash day and send your laundry to us. Each week you will save one full day for more pleasant things than washing and ironing.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3451

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS 3 pieces 1.00
CALL **Deckaux** FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
OXO BEEF CUBES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

MONTREAL
(Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal.
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Cexton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulae. 19 Eccleston St., London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 6408.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TRIANGLE AGENCY. Tel. Palmers Green 4477. 5 Aldermans Hill, London N. 13. Commercial staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, all raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects, containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215, £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us. silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, S. W., PUTNEY, 6, Mercier Road—Guests welcomed, from 2½ guineas; nice locality. "Countrified" garden. Apply above address or Victoria 3306.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, 186, Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable, modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/- including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy your Lunch or Tea at:
• **THE MONTROSE** •
43 New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Catering for Parties. Temple Bar 7205.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

• HATS •
DESIGNED and REMODELLED
MILDRED M. ROYLE
By Appointment at
63A EBURY STREET, S. W. 1
Sloane 6036

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process, No Heater System
58 Gloucester Rd., S. W. 7
Potter & Moore's (St. George's Court)
Mitcham Lavender Tel. Western 2213

PHONES EUSTON 4245 & 4246
F. WARREN & CO's GUARANTEED
COAL'S
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

HARTNOLLS
Printers and Stationers
BRIXTON 1084
Enquiries invited for Lecture and all kinds of Commercial Printing
50, Robsart Street, Brixton, S. W. 9

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1, Sloane 6385
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N. W. Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13, Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721, 6087

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

Practical COATS
For Present Wear
at
BEARMANS Ltd.
Leytonstone, E. 11 Tel. LEY 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S.E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING **Days** STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. East Sheen

Agents for Vivella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411 Upper Richmond Rd, East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

W. GLOVER & SON LTD.
Family Bakers and Confectioners
REFRESHMENT CONTRACTORS
Tel. PUTNEY 0705
Head Office—28 High St., Barnes, S. W. 13
Tel. PROSPECT 5104
Branches at
EAST SHEEN and ROEHAMPTON

The Personal Firm for the Best
Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Tel. Putney 1306 63 Church Road, Barnes
S. W. 13. Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

MISS LATTER
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
Hairdressing Saloons
Permanent Waving
110 Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W.
Tel. Putney 3815 No Hood Dryers Used

FULLER'S STATIONERY STORES
COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERS
284, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15
TEL. PUTNEY 1859
Depot: Artists' Materials Cards, etc.

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household
2/3 per Dozen Service

Ireland

DUBLIN

PIM BROTHERS LTD
Nearly Everything for Men, Women and Children
We have always preferred to offer only attractive, reliable goods at fair prices, rather than handle inferior merchandise and make low price our main appeal.
PIM BROTHERS LTD. GEORGE'S ST.

Switzers
SMART GOWNS and TAILORMADES
Distinctive Models at
Exceptionally Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD.
Grafton Street, Dublin

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Head Office—36 Grafton Street, Dublin
BRANCHES:
48 Highfield Road, Rathgar
24 Sandymount Green
50 Lower Drumcondra Road
Main St., Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56 Dublin St., Carlow
93 Clanbrassil St., Dundalk
112 O'Connell St., Limerick
} Dublin

STEPHENS & BOURKE Ltd.
Court Shoe Makers
AGENTS FOR
Sir Herbert Barker, Cantilever and "Lotus" and "Delta" Shoes
26 Stephen's Green
14 College Green DUBLIN
216 Lr. Rathmines Road

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unselfishness

(Letter to the Liverpool Daily Post)

"We hear of countless instances of bravery during air raids, but here is a story of superb unselfishness which is surely worth recording. It was told me by Denis Webb, formerly a Playhouse actor, but now attached to the R. N. V. R.

"The coastal town in which he is stationed has experienced incessant air attacks, and he was on a tour of inspection after a particularly heavy raid. A row of small houses had been completely demolished, and the owner of one of these was a woman of seventy, who, rain-soaked and hatless, was busily engaged in sweeping up a mass of broken glass from the roadway in front of what was once her home. When my friend asked her why she was doing this instead of finding a shelter for the night, she replied cheerfully: "Well, you see, Mister, a lot of motorcars come along this road and they may get a nasty puncture."

"Was there ever a finer example of genuine altruism than that of this homeless old woman, indifferent to her own comfort and future, whose one anxiety was to save unknown motorists from 'a nasty puncture'?"—W. A.

Daily Anecdote

Overtime

Wilson Barrett, the actor, thinking to give a number of workmen who were redecorating his home a treat, asked if they would like to have complimentary seats one evening to see him play in "The Lights of London." They said they didn't mind if they did, and all went one Saturday night.

At the end of the week, Barrett's eye caught sight of this item against each workman's name on the pay-sheet: "Saturday night. Four hours overtime at Princess Theater, eight shillings."

Italy's Nickels

By withdrawing nickel coins from circulation, Italy has obtained 1,600 metric tons of nickel and expects to salvage another 2,900.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. This is the gesture used by British adults and children to show their unbroken spirit during the war.
2. The American Federation of Labor has its headquarters in Washington, D. C.
3. A seaport of southeastern Italy.
4. The home of Alexander Hamilton, near 141st Street, in New York City; now a museum.
5. Mexico.
6. A U. S. Army fort 2½ miles from Essex Junction, Vermont.
7. Detroit, with a population of 1,623,452 (1940).
8. A Japanese musical instrument; it is guitar-like, with three strings.
9. Stanford defeated Nebraska, 21 to 13.
10. The eminent statesman was born in London in 1804.

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

ISN'T NATURE WONDERFUL!
IT CERTAINLY IS. WHAT A GLORIOUS VIEW! WE CAN SEE EVER SO FAR!
ISN'T NATURE WONDERFUL!
I IMAGINE IT IS!!
Wear KLASSY KUT KLOTHES Co.
SEEING AMERICA FIRST
Majestic mountains! Verdant valleys! Sublime sunsets!
AND NOW
NATURE'S BEAUTY SPOTS ARE OFTEN OBSCURED BY LESS ATTRACTIVE SCENES!

Did You Ever Wonder

If Rubber Can Be Made Synthetically?

The question as to whether or not rubber can be made synthetically in the laboratory seems at present to call for a "yes, and no" answer. There is such a thing as man-made rivals to rubber, with many of rubber's characteristics, but the laboratory products now on the market are not truly synthetic rubber—that is, they are not chemically identical with it, as synthetic indigo, for example, is identical with true indigo except in origin.

Chemists and industrialists, however, are no longer so sure that they really want a perfect replica of rubber. While rubber has such admirable qualities as shedding water; insulating against electricity; stretching under stress and returning to its original shape on release; erasing marks on paper; deadening sound, etc., it also has its weak points.It swells in contact with oil and gasoline. Heat makes it hard and brittle. Sunlight breaks it down.

As a first step toward synthetic rubber, chemists analyzed natural rubber and found it to come from what is called "isoprene."[1] They also discovered that isoprene could be obtained from turpentine. Next came a search for a cheap source of isoprene.

It could be obtained from starch, extracted from potatoes and from corn, but these crops required even more and better land than did rubber trees.

Then it was found that a chemical related to isoprene could be obtained from petroleum. The oil is broken down to simple molecules from which a gas is obtained. The gas, liquefied under pressure and mixed with other ingredients obtained from natural gas, air, and soap, forms an emulsion much like the latex from the rubber tree, and which may be treated and vulcanized like natural rubber.

This chemical relative to isoprene is called butadiene. The reason it makes a rubber-like substance is that it polymerizes—its small or ordinary molecules build up into giant molecules or polymers. The rivals to rubber made by polymerization are known to chemists as "elastomers."

Twenty-nine commercial varieties of man-made rubber are listed in the bulletin of the Bureau of Standards issued last June.

W. P. Keasbey

SOME SOURCES OF MAN-MADE RUBBER

Too Long a Time

Cork, a vital material the United States gets from Europe and Africa, could be grown in California, but it takes 15 to 20 years to produce it.

A Verse for Today . . .

But know that the LORD *hath set apart him that is godly for himself: the* LORD *will hear when I call unto him.*—Ps. 4:3.

Where Would You Find—

1. "Thumbs Up"?
2. The A. F. of L.?
3. Brindisi?
4. Hamilton Grange?
5. The country of which Manuel Avila Camacho is President?
6. Fort Ethan Allen?
7. The fourth largest city in the United States?
8. A samisen?
9. The college which won the 1941 Rose Bowl Football Classic?
10. The birthplace of Benjamin Disraeli?

(Answers appear on this page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Agordat (ä'-gôr'-dät')—Important rail center in Eritrea, taken by the British.

Bardossy, László (läs'-lō bôr'-dô-zhī) — New Foreign Minister of Hungary.

Chang Chun, Gen. (jäng' chün') — Chairman of Szechwan Province in China.

Concheso, Dr. Aurelio Fernández (ou-rā'-lyō fĕr-nän'-dās kôn-chā'-sō)—New Cuban Ambassador to the United States.

Diamantopoulos, Cimon (popular spelling for Kimon) **P.** (kyĕ'-môn thyä'-män-tô'-poō-lôs) — Greek Minister to Soviet Russia.

du Moulin, Henry (äN'-rē' dü mōō'-lăN')—Head of a new committee to mold French public opinion behind Marshal Pétain's regime.

Haiduong (hī'-dwông')—Important market town of French Indo-China.

Korizis, Alexander (kō-rē'-zēs)—New Premier of Greece.

Lemass, Sean (shôn lĕ'-măs) —Eire's Minister of Supply.

Quo Tai-chi (gwô' tī'-chē') —Chinese Ambassador to London.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

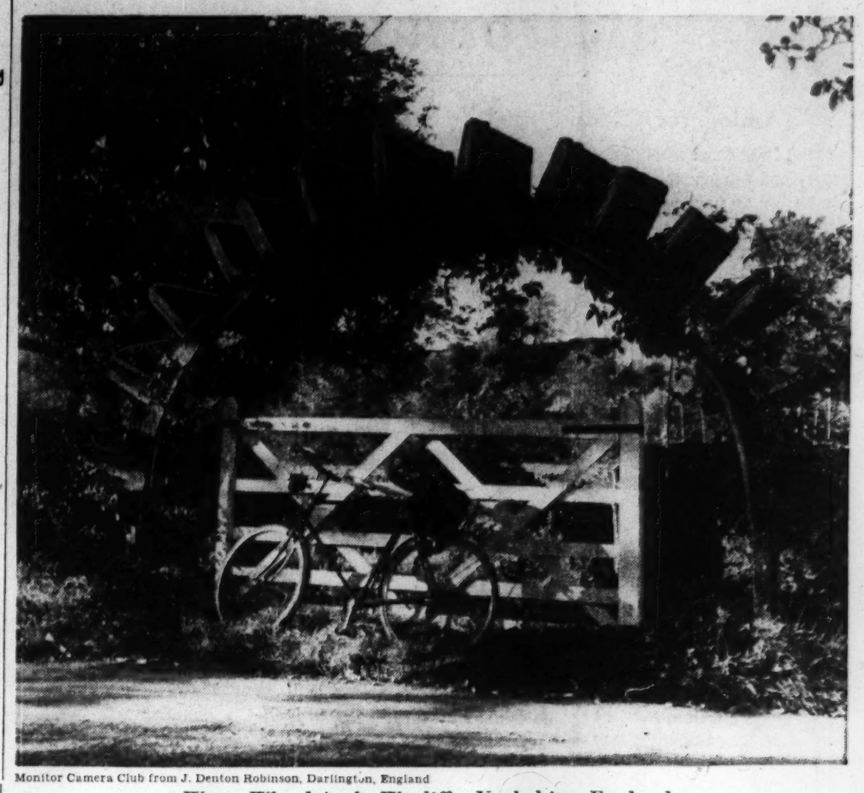
Gallabat (găl'-ă-băt)—Town on the Sudan-Ethiopian frontier, taken by the British.

Gondar (gōn'-dăr)—Town in Ethiopia.

Laos (Pref. lä'-ōz; or lä'-ōs) —One of the French Indo-Chinese provinces demanded by Thailand.

Massawa (mäs-sä'-wä)—Important port of Eritrea on the Red Sea.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofą; ēve, hĕre, ẽvent, ẽnd, silẽnt, makẽr; ĭce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat/ure, verd/ure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.



Monitor Camera Club from J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, England

Water-Wheel Arch, Wycliffe, Yorkshire, England

This is perhaps the only arch of its type in the world. The improvised water wheel makes a picturesque garden entrance.

Daily Quotation

A GOOD intention clothes itself with sudden power.—EMERSON.

So You Know the Old Masters?

By Patty de Roulf

1. Was El Greco of the Venetian, Florentine, or Spanish School?
2. Who painted "The Milkmaid"?
3. Name three painters from the Flemish School.
4. In what century did Verrocchio live?
5. Which of the following paintings is not by Rembrandt: "The Night Watch," "Christ at Emmaus," "Presentation in the Temple," or "Lion Hunt"?
6. Was Dürer's first name Hans, Albrecht, Quentin, or Peter?
7. Name three portraits by Titian.
8. Who painted the "Mona Lisa"?
9. Is it true that Michelangelo was especially interested in landscape and still life painting?
10. Which of the following was a contemporary of Frans Hals: Velazquez, Jan van Eyck, or Gainsborough?

Answers

1. Spanish School. 2. Vermeer. 3. Jan van Eyck, Hubert van Eyck, Roger van der Weyden, Pieter Brueghel, Peter Paul Rubens, Van Dyck. 4. Fifteenth Century, 1435-1488. 5. "Lion Hunt." 6. Albrecht. 7. "The Daughter of Herodias," "The Man With the Glove," "Portrait of Emperor Charles V," "Flora," and "The Maltese Knight." 8. Leonardo da Vinci. 9. No. 10. Velazquez.

In Lighter Vein

For Speedy Distribution

Professor: "Jones, what would you say is the most effective agency for redistribution of wealth?"

Jones: "The wives, daughters, and sons of rich men."

Being Specific

Mrs. Newlywed (to clerk): "Can you pick me out a nice melon that will be just right for tomorrow morning's breakfast?"

Bright Clerk: "Certainly, madam, What time do you have breakfast?"

The Stamp Experts

Conversation overheard between two young stamp collectors:

First Boy: "Gee! There's one of those commemorative stamps I never saw before. Who is it on it?"

Second Boy (examining stamp closely): "James A. McNeil."

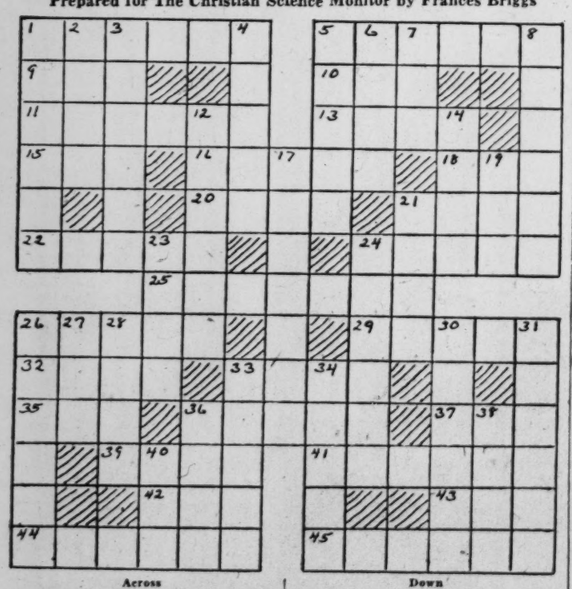
First Boy: "Never heard of him. What was he, anyway?"

Second Boy (still examining stamp): "Whistler."

First Boy: "Gosh! You wouldn't think they would put anyone's picture on a postage stamp just for whistling."—Advance.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was a famous magician in medieval romance?
6—Cadmus was mythical founder of what city?
9—What is native metal?
10—Belonging to us.
11—What "is better than rubies"?
13—Recreation.
15—What exclamation expresses command in driving animal not guided by reins?
16—What is leaf or division of a calyx?
18—Who was mother of ancient Irish gods?
20—Girl's name.
21—What is first name of author of "The Virginian"?
22—A statue is what?
24—Who was the Benjamite spy?
25—Who has power to decide a matter in dispute?
26—What animals have webbed, flipperlike limbs?
29—What blue flower blooms in September?
32—What is one of compartments of a window?
33—What is a sudden onset or rush?
35—Bitter vetch is what?
36—Rhythmic movement to music.
37—Pronoun.
39—What is another name for the agalloch?
41—What is a lake of New York?
42—A white linen vestment.
43—What is a measure of weight?
44—What place in England gave its name to a kind of pleasure carriage?
45—What is largest island in Mediterranean?

Down

1—Who is the boy character in Kipling's "Jungle Book"?
2—What is one of Great Lakes?
3—What is color of the mignonette flower?
4—What is singular of "Nomina"?
5—What is birthstone for November?
6—The outer husk of a seed.
7—Epoch.
8—Who were the aboriginal inhabitants of Sicily?
12—What are certain willows whose twigs are used for furniture, basketry, etc.?
14—A kind of boat.
17—A bird with a pouched bill.
19—A combination of meches.
21—What are used to propel a skiff?
23—A high wind.
24—What is a female peafowl?
26—Long, sharp medieval weapons.
27—An auricle is what?
28—What do you call the projecting part of Saturn's rings?
30—Island in the Southern Pacific.
31—What is the language of gypsies?
33—Who lived happily with Joan?
34—Who are the natives of Lanarkshire?
36—A grassy valley.
38—What is a heathen deity?
40—What fish has pikelike body?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

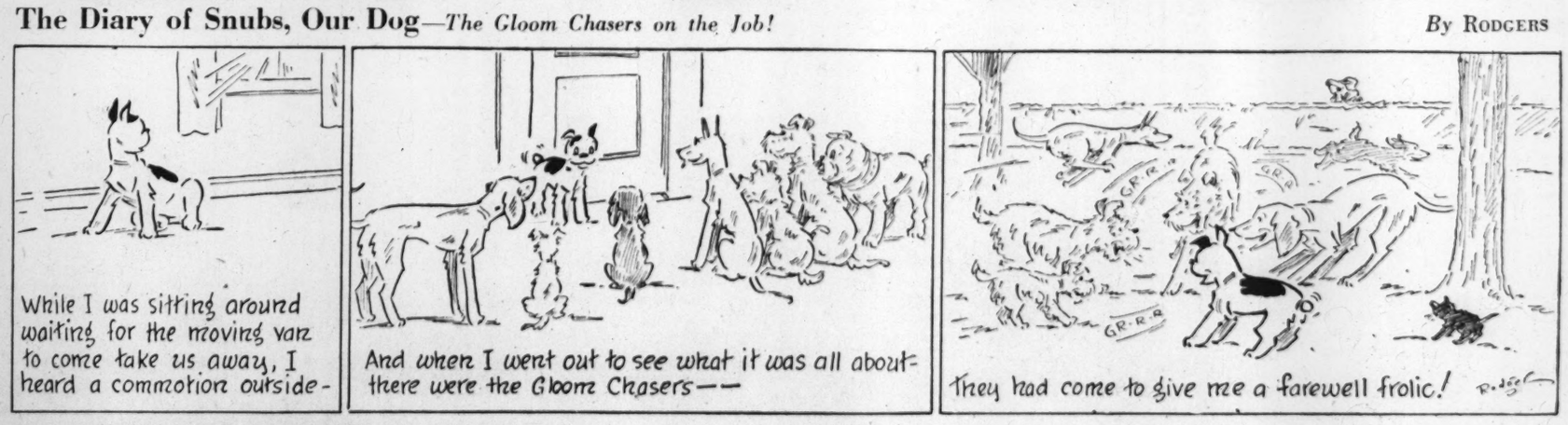
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Bone of Contention*

By LE PELLEY

YES — ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE BONES IN MY COLLECTION IS MISSING
YOU'RE GOING TO THE POLICE ?
I THOUGHT IF YOU KNEW ANYTHING ABOUT IT, IT WOULD SAVE ME A LOT OF TROUBLE — OTHERWISE I MUST PUT THE POLICE ON THE TRAIL !!
WE DON'T KNOW ANY-THING ABOUT IT !
OF COURSE... OF COURSE...
Hmmm !?
I WONDER IF HE THINKS WE TOOK IT !
I WONDER IF WE HAVE THE NERVE TO GO BACK AND EXPLAIN WE DIDN'T !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Gloom Chasers on the Job!*

By RODGERS


While I was sitting around waiting for the moving van to come take us away, I heard a commotion outside-
And when I went out to see what it was all about- there were the Gloom Chasers——
They had come to give me a farewell frolic!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Final Instructions*

By THE HAGERS

"IF THIS STRANGE ISLAND MOVES ABOUT, IT WILL BE HARD TO FIND—NO DOUBT."
"YOU'RE RIGHT. BUT IF THE SEA GROWS HOT," SAID BEAR, "THAT MEANS YOU'RE NEAR THE SPOT"
WHERE DISAPPEARING ISLAND, SON, IS COMING UP. TURN TAIL AND RUN!"
THE NANCY JANE WAS CALLING ME. THE ICE HAD CRACKED AND SET HER FREE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Asking for Chaos

One of the most astonishing attitudes yet voiced toward the present war has come from an unexpected source. Early in the first World War Henry Ford was so compassionately disposed as to finance a "peace ship" to try "to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas." Now he is quoted in a copyrighted interview for the Atlanta Constitution and the Associated Press as saying that the United States ought to furnish to both parties in the conflict "the tools to keep on fighting until they both collapse."

Though the view sounds incredible, the report has stood thirty-six hours without modification. Doubtless it is difficult in these complicated days for anyone entirely to understand another's reaction to the war—or even his own. But countless Americans must be more than puzzled by the motor manufacturer's conclusions that "there is no righteousness in either cause," that "both are motivated by the same evil impulse, greed," and his expressed hope that neither England nor the Axis powers will win but that both will sink into "internal dissolution."

Can Mr. Ford seriously mean that there is no more righteousness in resisting aggression than in launching violence? This war sees on one hand a nation defending at terrific cost the freedom of other countries as well as itself and on the other hand a regime that uses terror and slaughter as a policy to gain lebensraum from weaker neighbors. Is it possible that a man of Mr. Ford's high character and demonstrated ability can fail to see the obvious distinction which exists between these opposing sides?

Mr. Ford refers to an "international clique of greed" as being responsible for the war. If this means the munitions makers—and their hands are far from spotless—or the bankers who finance nations at war, how does Mr. Ford distinguish his position from theirs in advocating that the United States play merchant of death to both combatants until they collapse?

Like some others who are sincere, but this newspaper believes mistaken, in their position, he envisions the United States playing a noble role "for which it has the strength and ability" in helping the exhausted parties to make "a just peace." It might be asked whether deadlock between attacker and victim, carried to dissolution of order in both nations, can hold any promise of "just peace."

But further, the smugness of some Americans should be challenged with the question: If the United States has not enough consciousness of right and wrong to know its course in this trial of faith, has it the moral ability—whatever its physical strength—to make any contribution to the future peace of the world or to the consolidating of civilization?

Mr. Ford justly absolves "the little people" of the nations from blame for the bloodshed in which they are engulfed. He looks to the time when they will "open their eyes." The indications are that the plain people, the "little people," the workers and small enterprisers of Great Britain, America, and the occupied countries, if not some in Italy and Germany, are already alive to the issues drawn between security and aggression, freedom and serfdom, ethics and force. They are not so concerned about a mysterious international clique as to be oblivious to a perfectly visible hyper-national Nazi clique. The "little people" have chosen.

Theater Goes Visiting

Whatever may happen to the general public, the armed forces of Great Britain this winter are having their full quota of entertainment. In the last war soldiers, sailors, and airmen went to the theater. They went to the theater on a scale never before known in the history of the drama. In this war, the theater is coming to them. In garrison theaters, in halls, and encampments, concerts, plays, musical comedies, variety performances, and revues are being nightly presented for the benefit of the men (and women) on whom the safety of democracy throughout the world now depends.

These entertainments are organized by the Entertainments National Service Association, familiarly known as E. N. S. A., and many of the most famous players in the United Kingdom have offered their services. Diana Wynyard and Rex Harrison, Robert Donat and Emlyn Williams and Barry K. Barnes have appeared under E. N. S. A.'s banner for the delectation of the troops, and recently there was a gigantic concert given for the Air Force by the most celebrated American stars now in Britain, including Dorothy Dickson, Vic Oliver, Bebe Daniels, Walter Crisham, and Ben Lyon.

At the same time, E. N. S. A. is taking organized entertainment to munition workers in their factories, and to tube shelterers in their nightly escape from the bombers. No one would for a moment suggest that entertainment in these circumstances is as pleasant as a carefree evening spent at a theater in time of peace. Nevertheless, through the activities of E. N. S. A., the winter of 1940-41 is being made far more agreeable than once seemed likely for the population of Great Britain.

An Inspiring Career

Pioneers are the stuff that America is made of. From their vision came the pattern of the future, the fabric of our present. Such a pioneer was Pauline Agassiz Shaw of Boston, whose one hundredth anniversary is commemorated this month, and whose fame as one of the early champions of progressive education and civic betterment has spread far beyond the boundaries of her own city.

Daughter of the famous Louis Agassiz, Swiss naturalist, Mrs. Shaw was one of the founders of the kindergarten system. As far back as 1877, she was maintaining over thirty of these schools herself, until their value became so obvious that they were taken over by the public school system of the city.

Equally keen was her comprehension of the need of improvement in social welfare, and equally prompt her devotion to that purpose. Day nurseries, settlement houses, classes for manual instruction, sprang up under her guidance.

In fact, the popular, present-day systems of vocational guidance may trace their first sproutings back to these very undertakings of a woman who could have lived in idle luxury and social ease, but chose rather the unbroken path of the pioneer.

Out of Mrs. Shaw's Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government sprang the Boston League of Women Voters, now one of the city's most active women's organizations.

Surely the fame of such women of the past is a constant inspiration to the women of the present. Pioneers are always in demand. Tomorrow builds on today, and the challenge is there for those who lift their eyes to wide horizons.

When the Shadow Turns

For some years designers of men's clothing have been trying to convert the male American to a livelier sartorial palette, with slow success. The recent preview of spring fashions in New York, however, predicts an approaching "era of elegance" in men's attire in "jewel" tones, including twilight blue, Capri blue, plum, wine, maroon, and green. Carmel Snow, editor of Harper's Bazaar, it is noted, complained that the men she saw about town were only "blue-gray shadows timidly following in the wake of their wives."

If the forecast proves accurate, the facile pen of the copy-writer will be leaping more exuberantly than ever across the half-page advertisements of the retail stores. No longer will the seller of worsted suits be permitted the modest announcement that "these are offered at substantial savings" or that his wares are "year 'round weights." He will be gurgling instead, "Let us clothe you with the suit that fits your character. No more conservatism! Wear our Beau Brummell model in sapphire, amethyst, or ruby. A suit to please even that critical-woman-in-your-life."

For the man of affairs he will offer the "career costume." Casual as a stroll at Palm Beach, yet smart as a walk through the Bois de Boulogne before the occupation. Watch the contracts roll in. Prosperity by day and popularity by night! "Choose the color that 'does things for you.' We have it in spinach green, ice blue, coral pink, and shirred aqua."

What an "elegant era" it will be when the "blue-gray shadow" begins to take the lead!

Before you know it, watermelons will be here.—*Montgomery* (Alabama) *Advertiser.*

What! And the January fuel bill not yet paid!

The orchardists annually celebrate National Apple Week and the Wisconsin dairymen would promote a similar week for cheese, which leads the Evansville (Indiana) Courier to propose that apple pie and cheese weeks be observed together.

A Key Plant in Defense Production

Old Flavors Cling to Havana

HAVANA

Caribbean moonlight sifts in swaying patterns through the low arch of laurel trees over Havana's wide Prado. Voices, Cuban voices, soft with echoed accents of Andalusia, flow beneath the moon. Havana promenades.

On two rows of stone benches the populace spends its pleasantest hour in cool of evening. Everyone passes sooner or later along this mall reserved for pedestrians and lifted above the avenue leading from the central plaza to the bay opposite El Morro Castle.

Señoritas pass by twos and threes, unaccompanied more frequently than otherwise. Their laughter tinkles softly as though the moonlight had crystallized among the laurel branches. Havana repeats in nightly promenade along the Prado an age-long Spanish custom that enlivens every plaza of the Iberian world.

A group of Señoritas separates.

"Hasta la vista, Graciela. El Sábado en El Prado."

So they go, and in parting ignore a decree that has officially changed the Prado's name to Avenida de José Marti, in honor of the father of Cuban independence. But the Cubans have a singular capacity for staging spontaneous popular revolutions against official decrees that fail to win their hearts. The Prado is the Prado, and will retain that name while Havana stands.

The near-by avenue is still spoken of as Monserrato, though it was renamed Avenida de las Misiones when it was thought that other Embassies and Legations might follow Washington's lead and establish themselves on this broad street. But even now the American Embassy has removed its offices to the Prado, awaiting completion of the building which the American Government is erecting as a permanent Embassy in Country Club Park, half an hour beyond the city limits.

* * *

Few residents—unless they desire to seem superior—ever speak of Obispo Street, so named because the Bishop used to take his evening walk along this thoroughfare, as Pi y Margall. And O'Reilly Street one block away, remains because the Spanish General O'Reilly in 1763 marched up that street with his troops, as the English who were evacuating the city, marched down Obispo. Oldtimers refuse to call it Juan Clemente Zenea.

The pleasing contrast to the official renaming of historic old streets after modern patriots whose fame is ephemeral, the Hotel Nacional de Cuba has changed the names of the Silver Ballroom and the Crystal Banquet Room, to ones reminiscent of old Havana and the battery that once crowned the hill where the proud structure of the Nacional now rises.

Some fifty years ago, when Cuba still belonged to Spain, the Vedado and the attractive suburbs beyond were unpopulated wastes. Vedado means forbidden. The suburbs were so named because they lay outside the city walls. Then the battery of Santa Clara occupied the slight eminence that dominates the present curve of the Malecón, Havana's curving seaside drive. Formidable cannon, for those days, peeped through the apertures of the earthen wall of the battery. Some of those same cannon now ornament the lovely garden of the Hotel Nacional.

* * *

While the interior of the hotel is most modern with a slightly tropical flavor because of wide halls and broad terraces overhung by palms, the new names bestowed upon its formal salons will call up a picture of olden days in the Cuban capital.

The Silver Ballroom where state affairs and balls and pageants are held is now named Sala Vedado, though there is nothing forbidden about this section of Havana today.

The Crystal Banquet Room, familiar to readers who followed the recent conference of Pan-American delegates here in July, has been rechristened Sala Antigua, Bateria de Santa Clara, to commemorate the battery which was built by the Conde de Santa Clara on this site in 1797. The Spanish dining room has been renamed Comedor de Aguiar, in honor of a Spanish hero, Don Luis José Aguiar, who bravely repulsed the English when they stormed this position in 1762; and the lounge is now called Sala Taganana, the name which the native Indians gave to this hill.

The patio on the northeast side of the hotel was named upon its inauguration Bajo la Luna, due to the soft radiance of the full moon which every month floods this section.

LOUISE WINTER

The Next Supreme Issue

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

In the wake of the Lend-Lease Bill, which, for all practical purposes, is now settled, an even greater issue is rapidly coming to the surface.

Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont touched off the momentous debate last week when he unexpectedly rose from his seat in the upper House and declared that the time had come when America and Britain must explore a "new sanction for peace." He said that the country and the Congress should begin to "express their views upon what are our peace aims and ask Britain what are her peace aims."

Senator Austin is not offering a ready-made formula for a custom-built peace. But he is saying that it is not enough to provide some of the weapons to win the present war unless the United States is also going to provide some of the diplomacy to shape and maintain the future peace.

* * *

It wouldn't hurt to put the matter a little more bluntly. Underlying the Vermont Senator's succinct and significant speech was this basic point: the United States is acting to defend itself in aiding Britain win the war; that's what the United States did in 1918. But is this an every-twenty-year assignment? Is this a never-ending cycle of war and armistice, war and armistice? If not, what's to be done about it?

That is the issue which the assistant Republican leader in the Senate has now brought into timely focus. His statement was occasioned by the introduction of the lend-lease bill, which he has supported from the beginning, but it far transcends it in importance because its purpose is to make future lend-lease bills unnecessary.

No member of the Senate took open exception to Senator Austin's central contention; namely, that if America enables Britain to prevail, she should receive from Britain a commitment that this country's views will be presented at the peace table.

It's safe to say that this commitment would not be hard to get. It will most certainly be available whenever the United States wants it. It is the corollary that is difficult to attain, and the corollary is for the United States to formulate its own peace aims. The difficulty isn't to get Britain to welcome America's views at the peace table; the difficulty is for America to shape the views it wants presented at the peace table.

* * *

It is at this very point that Senator Austin's speech is opportune. He is letting the British know that behind the lend-lease bill is America's determination that Britain shall prevail in the war. He is, by virtue of the role America is now prepared to play in assuring this victory, staking out something of the role America will have the right to play in determining the fruits of victory, in shaping the structure of the peace.

At the same time Senator Austin is inviting the American people to begin envisioning the leadership and influence which the United States will have in its hands after the war and is urging the American people to begin reflecting upon what it wants to do with that leadership and that influence.

Or more pointedly: If it is to America's interests to join with Great Britain to win the war, is it not to America's interests to join with Great Britain to preserve the peace?

This issue, of course, goes to the heart of isolationism. As the Nation begins to come to grips with it in the months to come, it will be apparent that it will be deciding not the direction of merely a political issue; it will be deciding its whole political future.

The question which will soon be in the process of being resolved is whether it is any good at all for the United States to defend itself by helping to win a war and to refuse to defend itself by helping to construct a peace.

Isolationist is a word often tossed blithely back and forth with little reference to its true meaning. Its true meaning never comes out in any debate over means to fight a war—such as over the lend-lease bill; its true meaning will most certainly come out in the forthcoming debate over means to win a peace—the next issue before the country.

* * *

In a little colloquy with Wendell Willkie at the Senate hearing last week, Senator Hiram Johnson remarked that he had become inured to being branded an isolationist if he could always make it clear that he, for one, stood squarely to keep America out of war.

Subject to correction, I would offer a different interpretation of isolationism. Isolationism is not peculiarly concerned with keeping the country out of the "war"; it is concerned with keeping the country out of the "peace"—notwithstanding Senator Wheeler's advocacy of a so-called negotiated peace—and that is why Americans must determine before long whether they are going to be controlled by the isolationist tradition in formulating its peace aims of 1941.

The isolationist tradition prevailed in 1920. The United States kept out of the peace . . . war came again. Will the isolationist tradition prevail the second time?

Britain and America are quite ready to co-operate to defeat Hitlerism. Should they be less ready to co-operate to build and secure the peace which must follow? History shows that mankind is always more ready to co-operate to avert a positive evil than to achieve a positive good. Fear tends to impel us to join together to oppose an evil which can be seen; to take the next step—to join together to construct an enduring peace—requires a strong spirited impulse.

'Britain Under Bombs': Good Samaritans in the Underground Tubes

LONDON

Once upon a time a story was told of one Good Samaritan: well, I know where they are bred in numbers down in the London tubes. . . .

Folks lend each other pennies if they have no change or borrow each other's cups without the slightest controversy. . . .

The canteen workers sleep on inflated rubber beds and usually find a Good Samaritan to blow up their beds for them each night. Also the police act the role in putting on the heat for the urns in the small hours of the morning for the girls, and again another anonymous Good Samaritan turns it on in the afternoon for them, so that the water is hot when they come on duty. The tube is full of these angels in wingless uniforms. Christmas is a daily habit, and loving thy neighbor an unwritten code. . . .

I was looking at a snap album of a Belgian refugee and I asked if one snap he had was Kew Gardens; he told me it was his own garden of the house he left in Brussels (the enemy were in it now, of course); a simply gorgeous garden with a beautiful villa in its midst. . . . And there are Maltese, and "Gibs" (evacuees from Gibraltar) and French, Dutch, Norwegians . . . they are all down there and thank God from the bottom of their hearts for the sanctuary.

No wonder Londoners and all England stick it out, when they hear the story of these Europeans told quietly across the bedding without any dramatic emphasis. . . .

The constant expectation of night raids keeps people out of the pubs (saloons) more, and prevents their leaving the children on the step in the cold while they play darts or checkers all evening, as used to be a frequent habit with a certain type.

CANTEEN WORKER

(From a member of the R. A. F.)

MANCHESTER

Dearest Mom:

I have been transferred from Maidenhead to Manchester. (Three lines censored.) Last night we had the worst raid they have had here since the war began. Most of the bombing around here has been at Liverpool. It wasn't so awfully bad. I slept right through the whole thing with the exception of being awakened twice by an anti-air gun which sounded as though it was directly under my window.

I have purchased an automobile. It is one of those little old English cars, a funny little fellow. It will only hold two people, but it will serve to get me around the countryside. . . .

Driving an automobile is fraught with all sorts of difficulties. There are no sign posts at all now. It is almost impossible to know just where you are, and as you know the whole of England is a maze of roads. If you stop to ask where you are, many people view you with suspicion. As a consequence I was lost a great number of times. DEAN

ILFORD, ESSEX

My dear Martha and Joe:

We have had a lot [of bombs] in Ilford and they have done extensive damage. It is so sad for the "homeless" who have lost everything, but even they are 100 times better off than the oppressed people in Europe. . . .

We are all carrying on and we would like you to thank all Americans for all they are doing to help us win the war. EDIE

ROSSETT, DENBIGHSHIRE

My dear Mrs. Bennett:

One of the most trying things is the sound of German planes cruising overhead, and we have had many nights when for hours we have never been out of the sound of a Nazi plane or bombs or guns for more than a minute or two at a time. Of course, everyone thinks that the plane is exactly over his house, and is just about to jettison its load. . . .

Luxury articles are disappearing from the shops. No silk stockings will be supplied from now on to the shops, except that we are told that after Christmas a few pairs will be sold as great luxuries at two guineas a pair. Everyone is wearing woolen or lisle thread stockings, which, after all, are more sensible in the winter. There will be very few cosmetics sold, and they will be very expensive. But that won't worry me. As long as I can get soap and tooth paste I shall be quite happy. We are supposed to make our clothes last as long as we can, and not buy anything but necessities, to avoid inflation. Of course everything has increased in price and now we have the purchase tax on nearly everything. Food has gone up, too, but essential foods are controlled in price. . . .

We are all O. K. here, including Foxie [the dog], the cat and kitten. Foxie sleeps on my bed and also the kitten, as they are very friendly. Foxie won't sleep downstairs since the beginning of the war. Dogs seem to sense something unusual going on. . . .

Everyone here greatly appreciates the help we are getting from America. But of course our cause is yours. If we went under America's turn would come next. But we are not going under. We are getting stronger every day and never have we been so united as we are now. C. M. F.

LOLWORTH, DORSET

My dear Mary:

If you were here you'd be proud of your countrymen; as a man said to me the other day, "You women are simply wonderful." Well, old dear, as a shopkeeper I see many types, but not one in a hundred gets "windy." They just come along laughing after a raid and "all clear" has been given, and want to be served quickly in case another warning goes off before they've been able to do all their shopping. . . .

Even our dog knows when the warning goes off and gets ready to go down [to the shelter]. . . . Some things are short: the most noticeable just lately, I think, is eggs, but we just get used to substitutes and appreciate a real egg when we get it. There is no doubt about the rationing system being very right, because everyone gets a just share instead of greedy ones getting a lot and others not enough. But, Mary dear, we are all quite sure of victory, and never a one wants to call a halt. We all want to see Hitler beaten, and we SHALL! BOBBIE

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